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I. Potential References of Interest

A. Dialog

3/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 484)

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Unlocking the secrets of financial statements

Montes Di Vittorio, Martha

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... with this information. In fact, several databases offer daily P/E ratios. As providers of information, we must be aware of details like these and **alert** our clients.

You may be asked what the average P/E ratio is for American industry. The answer is somewhere around 15, meaning that the...this item and then standardize data from different companies to fit into their model. This is known as restated data and users need to be **alerted** to these alterations. They may want to use restated data only for research purposes, such as building lists of comparable companies, and stick to "as...Kristy, James E. "Conquering Financial Ratios: the Good, the Bad, and the Who Cares?" Business Credit 96, No. 2 (February 1994): pp. 14-19.

2

Institutional Brokers Estimate System (I/B/E/S). "Summary Data Highlights: G-7 Nations." Summary Data, Europe Edition, January 19, 1995.

(Sources of Financial Information omitted)

Martha Montes Di...

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**** FULL-TEXT AVAILABLE IN FORMATS 7 AND 9 ****

00616512

The search for a better market expectation of earnings model

Williams, Patricia A

Journal of Accounting Literature v14 PP: 140-168 1995

ISSN: 0737-4607 JRNL CODE: AJAL

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...TEXT: of analyst forecasts used in accounting research are established databases. The most popular databases have been those provided by The Value Line Investment Survey, the **Institutional Brokers ' Estimate System** (I/B/E/S), and Zacks Investment Research.⁷ The Value Line Investment Survey is published by Arnold Bernhard and Company. Data are provided on...mean allowable. This enables the user to exclude outliers and include only the most current forecasts. In addition to updates on the PC, IIB/EIS **Alert** transmits information to a subscriber's central system while the Daily Fax sends data via fax machine.

One reason that services such as IIB/EIS...

FULL-TEXT

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ABSTRACT: The selection of an appropriate proxy for the market's expectation of earnings is critical in determining the unexpected element of actual earnings required in many market studies. Of the 2 surrogates typically used, statistical models and analysts' forecasts, it is the latter that is generally acknowledged as having the smaller forecast error and the closest association to security price movement. In addition to documented biases and inefficiencies concerning the formulation of the analyst's forecast, problems with databases used as the source of these forecasts have also been identified. Once the decision process of the analyst is properly understood, then comparisons can be made with investors. Continued research examining various combinations of judgmental and mechanical models to improve predictive accuracy appears a viable route to pursue in seeking the best proxy for market expectations.

TEXT: 1.0 INTRODUCTION

A significant number of empirical and analytical studies in financial accounting examine the relationship between unexpected earnings and abnormal market returns. Since the market's expectation of earnings is unobservable, a critical component of these studies is the choice of an appropriate earnings expectation model to proxy for what investors believe earnings will be prior to actual announcement. The two surrogates most commonly found in the accounting literature are statistical (or mechanical) models and judgmental models. Statistical models typically incorporate past annual or quarterly earnings data while judgmental models are based on financial analysts' earnings forecasts.

A substantial stream of accounting research has not only examined the relative superiority between these two groups based on forecast accuracy

and/or market association, but has also compared variations within each group of models. In addition to comparisons between statistical and judgmental models, several studies [e.g., Foster 1977] have focused only on various types of statistical models. These studies have evaluated models ranging from the "naive", such as the randomwalk, to the more sophisticated autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models. In a similar fashion, studies involving analysts' forecasts [e.g., O'Brien 1988] have generally compared the relative superiority of a forecast made by a single analyst to a consensus forecast calculated as the mean or median of the earnings forecasts of several analysts. In any comparative study, however, the "best" forecast has been determined as the forecast which most closely approximates actual earnings or, in fewer instances, the one which is most closely associated with market returns. The proxy of choice in recent years for studies requiring a surrogate for the market's expectation of earnings has been the consensus analyst forecast.¹

Several studies [e.g., Schipper 1991], however, have expressed concern over the consensus analyst forecast as an appropriate expectation model. Recent empirical evidence indicates that either adjusted judgmental models [e.g., Brown and Chen 1990] or a combination of mechanical and judgmental models [e.g., Lobo and Nair 1990] are more accurate when compared to actual earnings than the consensus analyst forecast.

The choice of an expectation model is important. The likelihood of drawing incorrect conclusions will be influenced by the extent to which the model selected measures the market's future earnings with error.² Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to provide a synthesis of studies evaluating and examining various expectation models in order to assist empirical accounting researchers in the selection of an appropriate proxy.

The next section of this paper provides an overview of studies leading to the selection of the consensus analyst forecast as the current proxy of choice. The third section reviews the literature that questions whether this proxy is indeed the best expectation model. The fourth section examines alternative models that have been recently proposed. The study concludes with suggestions for further research in the area.

2.0 THE CONSENSUS ANALYST FORECAST AS THE PROXY OF CHOICE

This section begins with a discussion of the link between forecasting models and the market's expectation of earnings. A review of selected studies follows comparing the forecast accuracy of naive and sophisticated time-series models. Next, studies evaluating the accuracy of individual versus consensus analyst forecasts are examined. The section concludes with a discussion of studies involving a comparison of the mechanical and the judgmental model in order to determine the best expectation model.

2.1 Forecasting Models and the Market's Expectation of Earnings

In their seminal article, Ball and Brown [1968] use capital theory to test the usefulness of accounting information, specifically income numbers. They base their study on the efficient market hypothesis which proposes that capital markets are both efficient and unbiased. In other words, stock prices adjust quickly to new information thus eliminating the possibility of any abnormal gains on the part of the investor. Ball and Brown argue that any change in stock price from before to after the release of income numbers would, therefore, reflect information beyond that already anticipated or expected by the market. This unexpected income change, also

referred to as earnings forecast error, is the actual income change less the expected income change, expressed by Ball and Brown as follows:

where the hats indicate estimates and l_{jt} , the income for firm j in time t . The u_i represents the unexpected portion of income or the new information conveyed by the actual income figure. As is evident from the model, in order to determine the unexpected change in income or forecast error (fi), an estimate of expected income (I) must be provided. Since the market's estimate of income is unobservable, a surrogate or proxy must be used. The selected proxy represents, therefore, investor beliefs which, in turn, are assumed to be systematically associated with price and volume reactions at earnings announcement dates.

In the event that a proxy is chosen as the market's estimate of earnings which does not incorporate all information then available, the forecast error will include some measurement error as well as reflecting the unexpected income change. This would then bias any findings. It is understandable, therefore, that the best surrogate has become synonymous with the model that has the greatest predictive ability (i.e., greatest forecast accuracy) and/or the greatest association with market reaction.

Although determining the best surrogate for investors' expectation of earnings on the basis of forecast accuracy and/or market association has been the way most researchers have addressed this issue, there is little theoretical basis for either approach. Abarbanell, Lanen and Verrecchia [1994, p. 1] note the following:

There are. . . few theoretical analyses that discuss relations between forecasts and investor beliefs, and the implications of these relations for price and volume reactions around earnings announcements.

In an attempt to fill this void, they develop an analytical model which characterizes the relationship between analyst forecast properties (e.g., the mean of, and dispersion in forecasts) and the market's reaction to earnings announcements. They conclude (p. 20) "that the relations among forecast properties, theoretical constructs of investor beliefs, and price and volume reactions to earnings announcements are complex and, at times, counter-intuitive."

Other than this attempt, there is little in the literature that provides a theoretical basis for the selection of an earnings expectation model. This remains an area of further inquiry. In the absence of a theoretical framework, therefore, and in keeping with the current frame of reference found in the literature, proxies used and considered as expectation models in this study are primarily compared on the basis of forecast accuracy, and to a substantially lesser degree, that of market association.

2.2 The Best Mechanical Model: the Naive Versus the Sophisticated

The earliest studies requiring a proxy for expected earnings [e.g., Ball and Brown 1968; Beaver, Clarke and Wright 1979] used mechanical models. Mechanical models have long been used by financial analysts and econometricians to forecast earnings and other financial information. These models basically employ past realizations of earnings to predict current earnings. The most common forecasting approach is the univariate mechanical model which examines only one variable, such as the average of the past five years' earnings, to forecast current earnings.³ A primary benefit of statistical models is the ease of forecasting earnings for any company with

an available history of earnings.

2.2.1 The Naive Model

In studies using mechanical models to proxy for the market's expectation of earnings, one of two types has generally been used. The first type, referred to as the "naive" model, consists primarily of submartingales, martingales and random walks. These types of models are essentially trend lines based on actual earnings from prior fiscal periods. Appendix 1, panel A provides illustrations of some of the more popular naive models: (1) the random walk; (2) the random walk-with-drift (or submartingale); and (3) the seasonal-with-drift. The primary difference between model (3), the naive seasonal model, and the first two models is the introduction of a seasonal pattern in quarterly earnings. The drift term in model (3), as originally used in the Brown and Kennelly study [1972, p. 407], represents "the average change in that quarter which has occurred over the available history".

2.2.2 The Sophisticated Model

The second type, the "sophisticated" model, of which the most popular is the univariate time-series Box-Jenkins variety, expands upon the naive model. The Box-Jenkins approach combines characteristics of both autoregressive and movingaverage time series analysis into a single ARIMA model. The following example, also included in appendix 1, panel B, model (4), was developed by Foster [1977]:

This model superimposes a simple autoregressive model with a drift on a seasonally differenced series. Models (5) and (6) of appendix 1 (the Watts-Griffin and Brown-Rozeff models, respectively) attempt to improve upon this model by fully accounting for seasonality.

2.2.3 Comparisons Between Naive and Sophisticated Time-Series Models

Foster [1977] examines four variations of a naive model (a seasonal martingale, a seasonal submartingale, a nonseasonal martingale, and a nonseasonal submartingale) and two Box-Jenkins models. The first Box-Jenkins [model (4) in appendix 1] is a seasonally differenced series containing an adjacent quarter-to-quarter component. The second is an individually identified Box-Jenkins model for each firm. Each firm's structure is uniquely identified and its parameters uniquely estimated. The study includes sixty-nine firms from the period of 1946 to 1961. Results indicate that model (4) is the best predictor of earnings. In addition, seasonal models outperform nonseasonal ones.

Brown and Rozeff [1978] also compare the predictive ability of naive and Box-Jenkins models using fifty randomly selected firms for the period 1972 to 1975. Examining both annual and quarterly (one- to five- quarters ahead) forecasts, their findings also indicate the Box-Jenkins model is more accurate than naive models.

Using a slight variation of the Box-Jenkins, Brown and Rozeff [1979] attempt to improve upon the Foster model by adding a seasonal moving-average parameter [see appendix 1, model (6)]. They questioned whether the Foster model was potentially misspecified since it did not account fully for seasonality. Earlier, Watts [1975] and Griffin [1977] introduced a model [appendix 1, model (5)] which included both regular and

seasonal autoregressive parameters. In the accounting literature, the Foster, Griffin-Watts, and Brown-Rozeff models are frequently referred to as "the premier models".

Bathke and Lorek [1984] evaluate the predictive ability of quarterly earnings using five quarterly time-series models which include the following: (1) naive-with-drift; (2) seasonal-with-drift; (3) the Foster model; (4) the Griffin-Watts model; and, (5) the Brown-Rozeff model. A relatively large sample of 240 NYSE firms is used to create a time series model extending from 1962 to 1974. The results indicate that the Brown-Rozeff model [appendix 1, model (6)] dominates the predictive ability tests. This study confirms earlier findings by Collins and Hopwood [1980] based on a much smaller sample of fifty companies.

Although the majority of studies indicate the superior predictive ability of sophisticated models, there are nonetheless some studies with dissimilar findings. Albrecht, Lookabill and McKeown [1977], for example, find little difference in the predictive accuracy of naive models versus the Box-Jenkins approach. Furthermore, the results of Watts and Leftwich [1977] indicate the random walk with a drift model has greater predictive accuracy than individual ARIMA models. In both studies, however, only yearly as opposed to quarterly data are used. Cogger [1981, p. 286] notes that "a common difficulty with time-series analysis in any applied field is the trade-off which exists between sample sizes needed for reasonable accuracy in estimation and the diminishing likelihood of model stability over long periods of time." Reference is made to the Albrecht, Lookabill and McKeown [1977] study as an illustration of this problem. The results for each firm used in the study are based on 29 years of annual data. The use of quarterly data, as in the Brown and Rozeff study, increases the number of observations thereby strengthening any conclusions made.

2.2.4 Limitations of Time-Series as an Earnings Expectation Model

The results of a study by Brooks and Buckmaster [1976] suggest that, frequently, a single time-series model cannot adequately reflect a firm's earnings pattern for all years considered. Their findings indicate that while the martingale process might best describe earnings changes in normal years, a mean-reverting process is more appropriate as a predictor for periods of unusual earnings fluctuations.

Lorek and McKeown [1978] provide empirical evidence on the relationship between increased estimation efficiency and sample size. In their study, nine separate time-series models are developed for thirty sample firms. Each of the nine models includes a different number of observations ranging from twenty to fifty-two. The time-series models are compared on the ability to predict the next sixteen quarterly income numbers. The findings indicate a significant linear relationship between database expansion and increased predictive ability. However, as noted previously, there is a trade-off between increasing the period of time considered and the stationarity of the series.⁴

Bao et al. [1983] find that with time-series using actual earnings figures or earnings per share, non-stationarity can be introduced through the promulgation of new accounting standards and adjustments and revisions to established standards. This results in the determinants of earnings changing over time. The longer the time period used in the time-series, the more prevalent this problem becomes. To reduce the number of years included in the time series in order to minimize the effects of non-stationarity

while at the same time maximizing the available data, many studies base the time-series on quarterly rather than annual earnings. This introduces a second possible problem, that of aggregation. Bao et al. note that, as quarterly earnings are unaudited, management is allowed more discretion in deriving these numbers than that of the annual earnings figure which is audited. This results in a possible difference between the aggregated (annual) and disaggregated (quarterly) figures.

A problem with the Box-Jenkins approach, which was identified by Bao et al. [1983] and Hopwood [1980a], is that of reproducibility. Hopwood noted [p. 289] that the subjectivity of the Box-Jenkins procedure is such that "different researchers can fit different models to the same data."⁵ This explains, in part, the inconsistent findings in some of the above referenced studies.

2.2.5 Trends in Forecasting Models

The trend in studies of mechanical models is towards increasingly sophisticated forecasting models with adjustments to correct for the limitations noted above. In examining 50 individual corporate earnings series, for example, Hopwood, McKeown and Newbold [1981] find greater variability in the data at higher earnings levels. Since this violates the assumption of constant error variance of the ARIMA model formulation, they examine incorporating a power transformation into the time-series model of the class introduced by Box and Cox (1964). This may be represented as follows:

The parameter, X , is an additional coefficient to be estimated along with the autoregressive and moving average parameters of the ARIMA model. Their results indicate that a transformation parameter improves forecast accuracy. Furthermore, there is significant improvement, on average, in the quality of forecasts of the premier models (i.e., Foster, Griffin-Watts, and Brown-Rozeff) when power transformations are used.

In a similar manner, Landsman and Damodaran [1989] propose an adjustment that improves upon the premier models if the number of time-series observations is small. The study hypothesizes that estimation efficiency improves if multiple proxies for expected earnings based upon different time-series models are used. In addition to the classical unbiased estimator, a biased estimator is also used. This second estimator is based on a variant developed by James and Stein [1960] which has been shown to minimize mean square error. The findings indicate that the additional estimator generally provides incremental explanatory power in explaining abnormal returns in the week surrounding the earnings announcement date.

To address the subjectivity issue of the Box-Jenkins methodology, Hopwood (1980a) proposes a univariate stochastic modeling algorithm (USA) which quantifies the subjective process. This is done by standardizing and making explicit the assumptions used in the modeling process. The USA consists of four main phases. The first is to determine the appropriate degree of differencing, the purpose of which, according to Hopwood (p. 290), is "to produce a transformed series which is approximately constant in mean." The second phase is model identification. This is accomplished through an examination of the sample autocorrelation and partial correlation functions of the time-series. This will allow for the selection of an ARIMA model whose theoretical function is most closely associated with the pattern identified. Nonlinear least squares estimation and diagnostic checks for model adequacy constitute the third and fourth phases, respectively, of the

modeling process. After developing the USA, the algorithm was programmed for the computer. Empirical testing which compared the USA with conventional methods of ARIMA modeling found no statistical difference between the forecasts generated by the two methods.

Increased complexity of the model does not necessarily provide greater estimation efficiency. Jarrett 1990] compares the predictive accuracy of four relatively well-known sophisticated forecasting models. Using a random sample of U.S. firms, he applies the following models to a time-series of earnings per share: (1) the Holt-Winters multiplicative exponential smoothing model; (2) the univariate Box-Jenkins model; (3) a linear autoregression of data seasonally adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; and (4) a linear autoregression of data seasonally adjusted by the XII-ARIMA. The results indicate that no single procedure proves statistically superior to the others.

In spite of the fact that analysts forecasts have been found, in general, to be more accurate than mechanical models, studies examining the relative predictive ability of mechanical models are essential. Time-series models continue to be selected as proxies for investor expectations of earnings as they are less costly than many of the alternatives. In addition, they are used whenever current analyst forecasts are unavailable, such as for quarterly earnings and in studies involving small firms that are not widely followed.⁶

2.3 The Best Analyst Forecast: Individual Versus Consensus

The primary sources of analyst forecasts used in accounting research are established databases. The most popular databases have been those provided by The Value Line Investment Survey, the Institutional Brokers' Estimate System (I/B/E/S), and Zacks Investment Research.⁷ The Value Line Investment Survey is published by Arnold Bernhard and Company. Data are provided on approximately 1,700 stocks considered by the service to be of primary interest to institutional investors. Quarterly and annual earnings forecasts are typically provided by one or two analysts following a firm.⁸

Unlike The Value Line Investment Survey, I/B/EIS and Zacks include consensus analyst forecasts as well as those issued by individual analysts. The consensus analyst forecast is generally defined as the mean or median of the analysts forecasts submitted for a given firm for a given quarter or year. The I/B/E/S database, developed in 1971 by Lynch, Jones and Ryan, provides annual and quarterly estimates by more than 2,500 analysts for over 3,400 stocks traded on major U.S. and Canadian stock exchanges. Similarly, Zacks provides annual earnings estimates, summarized and analyzed on a biweekly basis on input from more than 180 sell side firms covering over 5,000 publicly traded companies.

Academic researchers have made various uses of these databases in developing earnings expectation models. Approaches range from considering a single forecast from Value Line [e.g., Brown, et al. 1987] to considering both the mean and median in a group of consensus forecasts from IIB/EIS [e.g., Brown Foster and Noreen 1985]. Although most studies comparing the relative merits of the single versus the consensus analyst forecast conclude that using the mean of a set of forecasts produces the more accurate projections, a study by O'Brien [1987] does not support this finding. Using data provided by IIB/EIS, O'Brien compares the forecast accuracy of the mean and median forecast for 184 firms from July 1975 to September 1982 to the single most current forecast. The results of the study indicate that, on average, the single most current forecast is at

least as accurate as either the mean or median forecast. Furthermore, the current forecast usually dominates the others in terms of absolute forecast error.

Using the O'Brien study as a point of departure, Butler and Lang [1991] examine individual analyst's monthly forecasts from IIB/EIS from 1983 to 1986 for 49 firms selected from the top 65 firms in the December 1986 Fortune index. They find that over the four-year sample period, 69 percent of the individual analyst's annual forecasts exceed actual earnings.⁹ Butler and Lang then compare the most current forecast to the mean and median forecast. In deference to the findings of O'Brien, however, their mean and median forecasts are determined from the forecasts of at least three competing analysts with forecast dates in the same month as that of the single most recent analyst. Forecasts are then adjusted for differences in the earnings predictability of the firms involved. The results indicate that for the firms included in the sample, analysts persist over time in their optimism or pessimism relative to consensus forecasts. This applies to both firms of high and low earnings predictability. The consensus analyst forecast apparently mitigates forecast bias among individual analysts. In any event, the use of the consensus analyst forecast as an earnings expectation model has been pervasive in recent accounting studies (e.g., McNichols 1989).

2.4 Comparison of Mechanical Models and Analysts' Forecasts

In the absence of any theoretical justification for the selection of a proxy for the markets expectation of earnings, one of two types of tests has been used to determine the superiority of the statistical versus the judgmental model. The majority of studies in this area evaluate the models on the basis of predictive accuracy. This translates into tests to determine the model which minimizes forecast error. A smaller group of studies attempt to select an appropriate model on the basis of the model's association with abnormal market returns. While analysts' forecasts have tended to dominate studies of predictive accuracy, the results of the market association tests have been mixed. Selective studies representative of both groups are presented below.

2.4.1 Comparisons Based on Predictive Accuracy

Theory concerning the rational investor indicates that analyst forecasts should be superior to forecasts by mechanical models. Since analysts are paid a premium by investors for earnings predictions, the expectation is that these forecasts will be more accurate than those produced by a relatively costless source, i.e., mechanical time-series models. In addition, the analyst has several advantages over mechanical models which should result in greater predictive accuracy. First, as noted by Fried and Givoly [1982], the analyst has access to a broader information set which includes economic and industry data as well as firm-specific information. Secondly, the analyst has a timing advantage. Brown, Foster and Noreen [1985] note that the analyst may have a twenty to fifty day advantage during which time more information regarding the firm's annual earnings becomes available. Finally, the analyst can adjust earnings information to remove source bias. Management, for example, has been found to manipulate accruals [Healy 1985] in situations where earnings are tied to bonuses. Kim and Schroeder [1990] find that analysts' earnings forecasts anticipate managements discretionary accrual choices. Finally, the analyst can make use of time-series and other statistical models as but one of many factors

in setting an earnings forecast.

With the exception of two early studies [Cragg and Malkiel 1968; and, Elton and Gruber 1972], the designs of which have been criticized, the majority of studies [e.g., Brown and Rozeff 1978; Collins and Hopwood 1980; Fried and Givoly 1982; Brown et al. 1987] comparing the accuracy of analyst earnings forecasts to those produced by mechanical models find the former clearly superior. Imhoff and Pare [1982] and Brown, Richardson and Schwager [1987], however, provide evidence which suggests this superiority declines significantly over longer forecast horizons. Several studies also note that this superiority is more pronounced at turning points in a company's financial history [Barefield and Comiskey 1975; Stewart 1973] and in "difficult-to-forecast" industries [Stewart 1973].

2.4.2 Comparisons Based on Market Association

In a study comparing the prediction errors of mechanical models and analysts with security price movements, Fried and Givoly [1982] find that analysts' forecasts provide a better surrogate for market expectations. In spite of these results from market association tests, however, the introduction to their study includes the following (p. 85):

While expected returns in these [market] studies have been derived customarily by the theoretically founded and empirically supported market model, no such underlying theory exists for the specification of a surrogate for market expectation of earnings. [word in brackets is added]

For the most part, market association tests have provided mixed results. Brown et al. [1987] use four expectation models based on the time series of quarterly earnings numbers (a random walk and three Box-Jenkins models) as well as analyst forecasts from The Value Line Investment Survey in an association test. Although no single proxy consistently dominates the testing, the model using analyst forecasts generally explains abnormal market returns better than the other models. For all models, however, there was a significant amount of measurement error. On the other hand, O'Brien [1988] finds a stronger association between abnormal returns and a quarterly autoregressive earnings model than analyst forecasts taken from IIB/EIS. The proxy which is best associated with abnormal market returns remains an area for further investigation.

3.0 CRITICISM OF THE CONSENSUS ANALYST FORECAST AS THE PROXY OF CHOICE

A number of recent empirical and theoretical studies have questioned the choice of the consensus analyst forecast as an appropriate surrogate for investors' expectation of earnings. Following are the most frequently expressed concerns regarding the consensus analyst forecast.

3.1 Database Limitations

Although firms supplying analysts' forecasts to subscribers and academic researchers make every effort to provide the most accurate and timely projections, there are documented limitations regarding these databases. One of the most serious limitations is that concerning reporting lags. Studies addressing this issue and that of coordinating information from several databases are discussed below.

3.1.1 Reporting Lags

Brown, Foster and Noreen[1985] identify several limitations of the databases from which analysts' forecasts are obtained. One of the most serious problems is possible reporting lags. Based on studies using the IIB/EIS database, Brown, Foster and Noreen report that these lags exist in several areas. A primary lag can exist between the time the analyst determines an earnings forecast and when it is actually reported to I/B/E/S. A second possible lag could occur if, as Brown, Foster and Noreen IP.251 observe, "the reporting pattern of analysts is not synchronized with the month-end reporting pattern of I/B/E/S (their end of the month being defined as the third Thursday of that month)." Finally, a third possible lag could occur if IIB/E/S delays in making the forecast available to subscribers.

Of the three problems identified above, Brown, Foster and Noreen consider the lag between the analyst forecast revision and the time it takes to be reported on the I/B/E/S system the most critical issue, based on conversations with security analysts and I/B/E/S officials. This presents a problem to researchers who use consensus analyst forecasts to reflect market expectations at a well defined date, such as an earnings release or takeover announcement. Brown, Foster and Noreen observe tp. 26], "it is not possible to identify an announcement date for each consensus earnings forecast. . . ." In addition, although historical data from I/B/E/S provides a forecast date for each analyst's earnings projection, the date reflects when the forecast was placed on the I/B/E/S system (i.e., the entry date) and not necessarily the date that the forecast was actually made.

Another popular data source is The Value Line Investment Survey. Forecasts for individual firms are updated four times per year based on a predetermined schedule. Changes in earnings estimates by the one or two analysts who typically cover each firm are reported to subscribers, however, on a weekly basis. A third data source, Zacks Investment Research, also provides earnings estimates. This database, however, according to Philbrick and Ricks [1991], has been used infrequently in accounting research due to its relative costliness to academics when compared to I/B/E/S and The Value Line Investment Survey.

The previously mentioned study by O'Brien [1988] provides empirical evidence that reporting lags do occur. Using the IIB/EIS summary statistics which includes the means, medians and standard deviations of individual analyst forecasts, she finds that the single most current forecast is more accurate than the consensus forecast which ignores the forecast dates of the contributors. In addition, her results indicate that the greatest forecast accuracy when compared with actual earnings is achieved through aggregating only relatively recent forecasts.

Interviews by this author with representatives from I/B/E/S and Zacks indicate that these services are aware of the lag issue and have taken steps to correct the situation. Both agencies review forecasts frequently for timeliness and accuracy. Zacks, for example, has attempted to improve consensus estimates by relying on the most recent forecasts as well as those from analysts with the best track records. Contributing analysts are contacted if a forecast is identified as being significantly different from the mean. Zacks removes from any consensus figure those forecasts over 120 days old. The service identifies forty-five contributing analysts as "same day brokers" and one hundred forty as "next day brokers" with respect to the timeliness of the earnings projection. '0

According to the company's promotional literature, I/B/E/S is now able to process and transmit forecasts the same day they are received from contributing analysts. IIB/EIS has introduced a service, the P. C. Express, which updates analyst and consensus forecasts daily via modem. The service also allows subscribers to create their own consensus figure. Subscribers can select, for example, the forecast dates to be included as well as specify the standard deviation from the mean allowable. This enables the user to exclude outliers and include only the most current forecasts. In addition to updates on the PC, IIB/EIS Alert transmits information to a subscriber's central system while the Daily Fax sends data via fax machine.

One reason that services such as IIB/EIS and Zacks are addressing the lag issue is due to increased competition in providing timely information from other services such as First Call. This division of the Thomson Financial Services Company provides subscribers with real-time data, including earnings estimates, from over 100 top brokers on more than 4,500 companies. Brochures describing First Call emphasize the timeliness of the data delivery. Sixty percent, for example, of morning meeting notes from Wall Street's top analysts are available on a First Call terminal before 11:00 a.m. Among the information included in these notes are stock recommendations and earnings estimates. A forecast revision can thus reach a subscriber to the service within hours of its being made by an analyst. Unlike some of the other services mentioned, both contributors to First Call (large brokerage firms) and subscribers (primarily pension funds, mutual funds and other institutional investors) pay a substantial fee to be included. The service views itself as a means of transferring information from sell-side to buy-side analysts. A more complete discussion of these two groups of analysts is provided later.

3.1.2 Coordinating Forecasted and Actual Earnings Per Share

Services providing actual and forecasted earnings per share determine how these figures are calculated. Some services (e.g., First Call) include extraordinary items, for example, and others (e.g., IIB/EIS) do not. In addition, the treatment of certain events, such as stock splits, must also be considered. There has been little attempt among the various companies providing forecasted and actual earnings per share figures to coordinate these calculations and adjustments in a consistent manner among themselves. It is difficult, therefore, to combine a forecast from one database with actual EPS as reported by another or to include information on companies from more than one source. The determination of unexpected earnings can vary, therefore, not only according to the source of the consensus analyst forecast figure but also according to the database selected to provide the actual earnings number. In promotional literature from Zacks Estimate Services, the service acknowledges "significant differences in the earnings reported by the various vendors". Zacks provides the following example of actual and estimated annual earnings for Chase Manhattan Bank reported by three services as an illustration.

A study by Philbrick and Ricks [1991] illustrates the lack of comparability among databases due to these differences in calculations and adjustment factors. They examine the relative accuracy of seven forecast error metrics based on standard sources of analysts forecasts and actual earnings. The sources used include the Value Line Investment Survey, IIB/EIS, the Standard and Poor's Earnings Forecaster and Zacks Investment Research. The results indicate significant differences among many of the forecast errors resulting from various pairings of forecasted and actual income data. It

was found that the forecast error metric pairing Value Line's forecast and actual EPS produced the smallest absolute forecast error. Inconsistencies between analysts' forecasts and actual earnings are due, according to Philbrick and Ricks, to the manner in which forecasted and actual EPS are calculated. These include (1) primary versus fully diluted EPS; (2) the treatment of extraordinary items and discontinued operations; (3) the treatment of above-the-line, nonrecurring, or "special" items, and (4) the timing of stock splits and stock dividends. They conclude that the choice of actual EPS data is more crucial than the source of forecasted EPS data in measuring earnings surprise.

3.2 Analyst Forecast Bias and Inefficiencies

As several researchers have noted [e.g., Schipper 1991], there is no compelling evidence indicating that analysts and the market share the same expectation of earnings. Indeed, there are several reasons, including different loss functions between the analyst and the investor, which indicate that such an assumption is perhaps inappropriate. Documented properties of analysts' forecasts which are probably not reflected in the general market are discussed below.

3.2.1 Analyst Forecast Bias

An historic tendency toward optimistic forecasts by financial analysts has been found in several studies. Analysts tend to overestimate earnings per share vis-a-vis actual results. Butler and Lang [1991] report, for example, that although there is little evidence of consistent forecast bias over long periods, over their four-year sample period, at least 69 percent of individual analysts' average annual forecasts exceed average annual earnings.

Several studies document instances where this optimistic bias is more prevalent. Klein 1990] observes a tendency on the part of analysts toward optimism after price declines. Klein's study does not support, however, a similar compensating bias toward pessimistic earnings forecasts following price increases. Finally, Abarbanell and Bernard II [1991] report that analyst optimism concerning forecasted EPS is most common in the early portion of the fiscal year following a weak earnings performance in the prior year. It is during this period that analyst forecast error is largest as concerns overestimating annual EPS.

However, Keon 119951 finds that since the first quarter of 1993, actual earnings have been greater on average than analysts' forecasts. He attributes analysts recent pessimism to two factors. The first is pressure on companies to avoid negative surprises. Managers might prefer to underestimate earnings thereby lowering analysts' expectations. Recent evidence indicates that the stock market reacts favorably to companies with earnings per share even a few cents higher than expectations. On the other hand, firms have been penalized by the market for earnings just a few cents lower than anticipated. The second factor involves current economic conditions (which might not have been anticipated) that have boosted corporate earnings. These conditions include larger than expected earnings from foreign operations due to the weakened dollar and productivity gains from restructuring and improved information technology. Whether this pessimistic trend continues depends to a large degree upon which (the economic environment or management's attempt to dampen expectations) is the primary factor.

3.2.2 Conflicts of Interest

This documented optimistic bias in forecasting earnings is frequently attributed to a conflict of interest on the part of the analyst. Analysts are designated as either sell-side or buy-side analysts. The buy-side analyst generally works under a portfolio manager. He or she advises the manager as to which equities should be bought and sold based on research which includes discussions with sell-side analysts.

The sell-side analyst, on the other hand, generally works for a large investment or brokerage firm. These firms provide a variety of services to corporate clients including underwriting, brokerage services and merger and divestiture advice. Substantial revenue is generated by the investment/brokerage firms through these activities. The sell-side analyst generally serves in a support function supplying research reports including buy/sell/hold recommendations to brokers who deal directly with the corporate client, as well as with institutional and individual investors. There is substantial anecdotal and limited empirical evidence of possible conflicts of interest for the sell-side analysts. Preliminary results in a study by Lin and McNichols [1993], for example, indicate that analysts whose firms serve as underwriters for corporations analyzed are more optimistic in their projections than analysts in firms with no association to the corporation. There is also pressure on sell-side analysts to remain neutral to positive on earnings projections and buy/sell/hold recommendations from the buy-side, in particular portfolio managers. Negative reports by analysts on stocks held by portfolio managers could affect portfolio performance and, by extension, managers' bonuses (Siconolfi 1995).

A second incentive which possibly introduces bias into forecasting is the analysts' data sources. Analysts rely on informal as well as formal conversations with management as a source of firm-specific information [Lees 1981; Ajinkya and Gift 1984; Williams, Moyes and Park forthcoming]. A negative assessment of future firm performance could result in a deterioration of an analyst's relationship with management. This, in turn, could compromise an important source of firm-specific information for the analyst.

A third incentive suggested by Schipper [1991] as likely to influence the properties of analysts' forecasts is the preference of timeliness over accuracy. The earlier the forecast is made available to clients, the greater the possible profits to the client. This incentive to please the customer by providing the earliest possible projection regarding future firm performance could compromise the accuracy of the forecast.

3.2.3 Analyst Forecast Inefficiencies

Contrary to evidence provided by Fried and Givoly [1982] and Givoly [1985] that analysts' forecasts are formed in an efficient manner, Ali, Klein and Rosenfeld [1992] find that these forecasts are not unbiased and that prediction errors are serially correlated. They conclude [p. 184] that "analysts do not properly recognize the time-series properties of earnings when setting expectations of future earnings". In addition to supporting the optimistic bias suggested in previous studies, they find analysts are only partially able to differentiate between permanent and temporary components in earnings from previous periods. These results support

previous studies by Mendenhall [1991] and Abarbanell and Bernard [1991] who also find that analysts tend to incorrectly use time-series information in determining their forecasts.

3.3 The Homogeneity Assumption

For the most part, the literature has treated financial analysts as a homogeneous group. Although divergence among individual analyst's forecasts has been well documented [e.g., Brown, Foster and Noreen, 1985], an underlying assumption which allows for the aggregation of these forecasts into a consensus figure is that analysts are a homogeneous group. If it can be demonstrated that the consensus analyst forecast is composed of inputs from several distinct groupings of analysts which differ significantly in their decision-making processes, then perhaps the consensus figure is an inappropriate surrogate. It is possible that earnings expectations of one of these subgroups of analysts more closely approximate those of the market than the aggregate forecast. Although small in number and relatively recent, behavioral studies examining the decision-making process of the financial analyst indicate systematic individual differences in their behavior. Mear and Firth [1990] find, for example, that different usage of cues by analysts is related to several demographic variables. These include the age of the subject and investment experience.

Using personal construct theory, Hunter and Coggin 119881 find, in addition, that analysts are influenced by the preeminent financial theory of the period. In other words, whether an analyst uses technical analysis or relies on modern portfolio theory to formulate forecasts is determined by the prevailing financial theory. Although differences among analysts' forecasts based on age and experience might also be reflected in the general investing community, the same is not true concerning contemporary financial theory. It is highly unlikely that investors, even the more sophisticated, would have the same familiarity with financial theory as professional analysts. 12

Results of a study by Williams, Moyes and Park [forthcoming] report statistically significant differences in the selection by analysts of factors determining an earnings forecast revision depending upon whether the analyst is from the buy- or sell-side. In their study, which uses a survey research design, the findings indicate that the market is perhaps best approximated by the buy-side analyst. The sell-side analyst is interested in promoting transactions through stock recommendations. These recommendations are not only given to private and institutional investors but to buy-side analysts as well. The buy-side analyst, like the investor, will evaluate the recommendation with reference to other sources of information concerning the security in question. Following further analysis, the buy-side analyst will then recommend or not recommend the stock to his or her superior, generally a portfolio manager. Both the investor and the buy-side analyst are interested in wealthmaximizing investments as opposed to the sell-side analyst whose primary concern is promoting security transactions.

Documented forecast bias, possible conflicts of interest, issues regarding the homogeneity assumption and identified limitations of databases bring into question the suitability of the consensus analyst forecast as a proxy for investor expectations of earnings. Recent studies have experimented with finding a model that is superior to the consensus analyst forecast. These studies are reviewed in the following section.

4.0 THE SEARCH FOR A BETTER SURROGATE FOR THE MARKET'S EXPECTATION OF EARNINGS

Several studies attempt to improve upon the consensus analyst forecast. This is generally accomplished in one of two ways. The consensus forecast is either adjusted through statistical and/or weighting procedures, or it is combined with mechanical models. The results of such efforts, which are described below, have generally produced a more accurate expectation model as determined by reduced forecast error.

4.1 Adjustments to the Consensus Analyst Forecast

Attempts to improve upon consensus analyst forecasts have been made by addressing some of the limitations and database problems mentioned above. These include recommendations for a sophisticated analyst model to eliminate reporting lags and other documented problems and the development of a bootstrapping model to minimize analyst bias.

4.1.1 Sophisticated Analyst-Based Model

Brown and Chen [1990] propose a sophisticated analyst-based model. Rather than simply use the consensus analyst forecast, the model adjusts the forecast according to three factors. Using a procedure first described by Brown and Rozeff [1979], the analysts forecast is updated for the information in the quarterly earnings "surprise". For example, for quarterly earnings that are greater than expected, there is an upward forecast revision. Secondly, the forecasts included in the consensus are ranked according to their recency. The most recent forecasts are given the greatest weight. Finally, an additional weight is applied based on the analyst's individual track record of predictability. The projections made by the forecasters, who, historically have proven to be most accurate, receive the greatest weight. Using this weighted consensus forecast, Brown and Chen reduce the mean absolute percentage error by more than 15 percent for a sample of 1,476 firms. In addition, the new model is found to be a better predictor of earnings than the simple consensus model for two-thirds of the sample tested.

Other studies have also attempted to update or adjust analysts' forecasts. Stickel [1990] uses the information in consensus forecasts to update individual analyst forecasts. Ali, Klein and Rosenfeld [1992] use estimates of bias and serial correlation in forecast errors to adjust analysts' forecasts. They then compare the adjusted with the unadjusted forecasts. The adjusted forecasts result in a 12.2 percent lower mean squared error.

4.1.2 Bootstrapping Model

In their attempt to improve upon the consensus analyst forecast, Darter and Temkin [1990] develop a bootstrapping model. The bootstrapping process involves creating a model based on the individual criterion values of a decision-maker, in this case the analyst. It has been found that a linear model based on the behavior of the decision maker generally outperforms the decision-maker. This is primarily due to the fact that external stimuli, personal problems and other ordinary distractions frequently result in suboptimal decisions. The bootstrapping model removes subjective and distracting elements from the decision process.

Darter and Temkin develop bootstrapping models in forecasting annual corporate earnings per share. The process begins with a survey of security analysts to define a pool of relevant independent variables. Based on principal component factor analysis, a small number of uncorrelated factors and information cues are identified. The cues are then associated with one of three groups, general economic cues (e.g., forecasted change in GNP), industry cues (e.g., sales trends, net income trend) and company cues (e.g., last year's earnings, current stock price). These factors and cues are subsequently used by a second group of security analysts to forecast earnings per share for thirty companies. A "model of man" is next prepared for each subject as well as a composite model from the combined forecasts. The results of the study provide strong evidence that the composite model is a better predictor than either the individual analyst or his or her bootstrapping model.

Darter and Temkin introduce their study by stating that there is a need to develop methods which integrate subjective and objective business forecasting perspectives. The following studies expand upon the bootstrapping procedure by combining both objective measures, such as mechanical or statistical models with the more subjective, analysts forecasts.

4.2 Models Combining the Judgmental and the Statistical

Another approach in the search for the best earnings expectation proxy is a combination of the statistical (i.e., the mechanical model) and the judgmental (i.e., analysts' forecasts). An early indication of this first appeared in a study by Brown, Richardson and Schwager [1987] in which it was found that measurement errors for small firms were reduced by pooling analysts' forecasts with forecasts from time-series models. Several studies (e.g., Conroy and Harris 1987] which use a simple average of analysts' and time-series forecasts have produced similar results.

Wolfe and Flores [1990] also provide evidence that the accuracy of the unadjusted objective forecast can be improved when judgmentally adjusted. Their study expands upon one by Lobo and Nair [1990] who found that if individual forecasts by two analysts are not perfectly correlated, the combination of the two forecasts will improve upon the accuracy of each forecast by itself. Using Saaty's [1980] analytical hierarchy process (AHP) in a quasi-experimental approach, Wolfe and Flores combine a judgmental adjustment factor with a statistical forecast from an ARIMA model. AHP is a process by which competing alternatives are scaled to establish the relative importance or likelihood of each alternative. According to the authors [p. 391], "the AHP attempts to represent human judgment without capturing the cognitive process of the decision maker." As with the Lobo and Nair study, Wolfe and Flores find that if there is not perfect correlation between the judgmental and the statistical forecasts, the combined effort is more accurate than the individual models.

Further examples of the superiority of combining both analyst and time-series forecasts have been provided by Guerard [1989] and Lobo and Nair [1991]. One important issue to consider is the appropriate weighting of the subjective and objective elements. Lobo and Nair experiment with both equally weighted and unequally weighted combinations of analysts' forecasts and those from time-series models. They conclude that, on average, combined forecasts are more accurate. Using a different approach, Guerard derives the weighting from an ordinary least squares regression

procedure. Models which combine the statistical and the judgmental generally improve upon the predictive accuracy of the unadjusted consensus analyst forecast.

5.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The selection of an appropriate proxy for the market's expectation of earnings (an unobservable phenomenon) is critical in determining the unexpected element of actual earnings required in many market studies. Of the two surrogates typically used, statistical models and analysts' forecasts, it is the latter that is generally acknowledged as having the smaller forecast error and the closest association to security price movement. Although the consensus analyst forecast has emerged in recent studies as the "proxy of choice" for earnings expectations by the market, certain limitations have been recognized. In addition to documented biases and inefficiencies concerning the formulation of the analyst's forecast, problems with databases used as the source of these forecasts have also been identified. These problems have been addressed to some extent by making adjustments to the consensus forecast.

A larger concern, however, has not yet been resolved. This is the assumption that the consensus analyst forecast is, indeed, an appropriate proxy for market expectations. Although some studies [e.g., Fried and Givoly 1982] suggest that analyst forecasts are a good approximation of investor earnings expectations, there is little theoretical basis for this assumption. More studies, similar to that of Abarbanell, Lanen and Verrecchia [1994], are needed to establish a theoretical foundation for the selection of a proxy.

Systematic differences among analysts have been found based on demographic (age, experience and education) and job-related factors. Sub-groupings of analysts have been identified, such as those from the buy-side and the sell-side, for example, that respond differently to certain cues. Perhaps a more appropriate surrogate for the market is the buy-side analyst who shares a similar loss function with the investor.

Schipper [1991, p. 110] notes that in addition to examining financial analysts' forecasts as an appropriate measure for expected earnings, the decision contexts in which the forecasts are made need to be studied. Just as we study auditor decision processes because of the intimate relations between auditing and accounting on the preparer side, it makes sense to study analyst decision processes because analysts are among the primary users of financial accounting information.

Several studies have used methods and procedures found in auditing research to determine the decision-making process of financial analysts. These studies use such behavioral techniques as the survey research design [Lees 1981; Williams, Moyes and Park forthcoming], the Brunswik's lens theory [Meat and Firth 1987], personal construct theory [Hunter and Coggin 1988], and cue utilization [Mear and Firth 1987, 1990] in an effort to explore the actual decision-making process of the analyst. The results of the majority of these studies indicate significant individual differences among analysts as concerns the choice (and the weighting) of cues in the decision-making process.

Once the decision process of the analyst is properly understood, then comparisons can be made with investors. In this manner, the appropriateness

of the analyst as a surrogate for investors' expectation of earnings can be assessed. In the meantime, continued research examining various combinations of judgmental and mechanical models to improve predictive accuracy appears a viable route to pursue in seeking the best proxy for market expectations.

(Table Omitted)

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Summary of Significant Studies

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Summary of Significant Studies

Footnote:

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1 For a review of studies focusing primarily on analysts' forecasts see Givoly and Lakonishok (1984) and Brown, Foster and Noreen (1985).

Footnote:

2 According to Brown, et al. [1987, p. 1601, "this is potentially important when the researcher attempts to hold constant the effects of unexpected earnings while testing hypotheses for other financial variables (e.g., accounting changes, non-earnings information)."

Footnote:

3 Although there have been a few multivariate studies [e.g., Hopwood, 1980b], data limitations have, to a large extent, restricted this avenue of research. For additional information on multivariate forecasting approaches, see Foster [1986, pp. 262-264].

Footnote:

4 Stationarity is a basic assumption of time-series models. In other words, it is assumed that certain statistical properties, such as the mean and

median, are constant over time.

5 Some of the choices mentioned by Hopwood in model selection involve the appropriate degree of differencing, a regular or seasonal autoregressive factor and a regular or seasonal moving average factor.

Footnote:

6 See Darter and Temkin (1990) for a more complete review of the literature concerning mechanical models. This study also discusses several econometric models that have been developed. These models, however, based on such factors as leading indicators and firm-industry-economy relationships have not proved substantially superior to other types of models. The time and expense necessary to develop econometric models probably account for the relatively few studies of this type of model in the literature.

Footnote:

7 A fourth source, the Standard & Poor's Earnings Forecaster was published from 1967 to 1987. The Forecaster was purchased by Zacks in 1986.

8 See Philbrick and Ricks [1991] for a more complete description of the Value Line Investment Survey.

9 Butler and Lang acknowledge that this is inconsistent with the findings of Brown, Foster and Noreen (1985) who found little evidence of consistent forecast bias. They attribute this inconsistency to the longer sample period used in the earlier study.

Footnote:

" A "same day broker" is one whose forecast is made and entered into Zacks data base within a 24-hour period. Forecasts of "next day brokers" are made available to subscribers to Zacks on the day following the forecast.

Footnote:

" See Williams, Moyes. and Park (forthcoming) for a more complete discussion of possible influences on information provided by sell-side analysts.

Footnote:

12 Although professional expertise serves to further differentiate the financial analyst from the investor, this could also support analyst forecasts as being representative of market expectations. The investor, aware of the analyst's professional advantage, would rely on this expertise in formulating his or her own determination of a firm's future earnings. Market expectations would be highly reflective, therefore, of information from the financial analyst community. This would be consistent with the results of Abdel-khalik and Ajinkya [1982] who find that both primary [i.e., to clients] and secondary [i.e., to the general public] dissemination of analyst forecast revisions are reflected in security prices

Footnote:

3 This appendix draws heavily upon Bathke and Lorek (1984) for the formulas and explanations used in the modeling.

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(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 18:Gale Group F&S Index(R) 1988-2009/Feb 17
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 19:Chem.Industry Notes 1974-2009/ISS 200908
(c) 2009 Amer.Chem.Soc.
File 22:Employee Benefits 1986-2009/Jan
(c) 2009 Int.Fdn.of Empl.Ben.Plans
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Jan
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2009/Feb 26
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2009/Feb W2
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2009/Mar 10
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2009/Mar 10
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 120:U.S. Copyrights 1978-2009/Feb 25
(c) format only 2009 Dialog
File 129:PHIND(Archival) 1980-2009/Feb W3
(c) 2009 Informa UK Ltd
File 139:EconLit 1969-2009/Feb
(c) 2009 American Economic Association
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2009/Jan
(c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2009/Feb 24
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 180:Federal Register 19852009/Mar 06
(c) 2009 format only DIALOG
File 215:ONTAP(R) ABI/INFORM(R)
(c) 1999 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 216:ONTAP(R) Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 247:ONTAP(R) Gale Group Magazine Index(TM)
(c) 1999 Gale/Cengage
File 248:PIRA 1975-2009/Mar W1
(c) 2009 Pira International
File 262:CBCA Fulltext 1982-2009/Mar W2

(c) 2009 ProQuest.
 File 267:Finance & Banking Newsletters 2008/Sep 29
 (c) 2008 Dialog
 File 268:Banking Info Source 1981-2009/Mar W1
 (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2009/Feb 11
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
 File 277:ONTAP(R) Investext(R)
 (c) 1992 Thomson Financial Networks
 File 281:ONTAP(R) Gale Group MARS(R)
 (c) 1999 Gale/Cengage
 File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2009/Mar 09
 (c) 2009 Denver Post
 File 416:DIALOG COMPANY NAME FINDER(TM) 2008/Nov
 (c) 2008 Dialog
 File 420:UnCover 1988-2001/May 31
 (c) 2001 The UnCover Company
 File 427:Fort Worth Star-Telegram 1993-2004/Feb 25
 (c) 2004 Fort Worth Papers
 File 433:Charleston Newspapers 1997-2009/Mar 06
 (c) 2009 Charleston Newspapers
 File 440:Current Contents Search(R) 1990-2009/Mar 09
 (c) 2009 The Thomson Corp
 File 471:New York Times Fulltext 1980-2009/Mar 09
 (c) 2009 The New York Times
 File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2009/Mar 10
 (c) 2009 The New York Times
 File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2009/Mar 10
 (c) 2009 The New York Times
 File 480:Ulrich`s Int`l Periodicals Dir. 2009/FEB
 (c) 2009 CSA
 File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2009/Mar 08
 (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2009/Mar W1
 (c) 2009 ProQuest
 File 485:Accounting & Tax DB 1971-2009/Feb W4
 (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 486: Press-Telegram 1992- 2009/Mar 09
 (c) 2009 Long Beach Press-Telegram
 File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
 (c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers
 File 494:St LouisPost-Dispatch 1988-2009/Mar 08
 (c) 2009 St Louis Post-Dispatch
 File 541:SEC Online(TM) Annual Repts 1997/Sep W3
 (c) 1987-1997 SEC Online Inc.
 File 542:SEC Online(TM) 10-K Reports 1997/Sep W3
 (c) 1987-1997 SEC Online Inc.
 File 544:SEC Online(TM) Proxy Repts 1997/Sep W3
 (c) 1987-1997 SEC Online Inc.
 File 545:Investext(r)Archive 1982-2007/MAR 31(c)2007 Thomson Fin.Network
 File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. 1982-2009/Mar
 (c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co
 File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2009/Feb 17
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
 File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
 (c) 2002 Gale/Cengage
 File 603:Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988

(c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 608:MCT Information Svc. 1992-2009/Mar 10
 (c) 2009 MCT Information Svc.
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2009/Feb 03
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
 File 623:Business Week 1985-2009/Mar 10
 (c) 2009 The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc
 File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2009/Mar 10
 (c) 2009 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
 File 625:American Banker Publications 1981-2008/Jun 26
 (c) 2008 American Banker

Set	Items	Description
S1	2286	INSTITUTIONAL()BROKER?()ESTIMATE()SYSTEM NOT PY>1998
S2	21	S1 AND ALERT?
S3	15	RD (unique items)

? t3/3,k/all

3/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
 DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
 (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01532905 01-83893

Disclosure

Conhaim, Wallys W
 Link-Up v14n6 PP: 12-14 Nov/Dec 1997
 ISSN: 0739-988X JRNL CODE: LUP
 WORD COUNT: 4028

...TEXT: distributed full-text SEC filings dating back to 1987, thus expanding its electronic archive of SEC filings. The acquisition from Citicorp, also in 1994, of **Institutional Brokers Estimate System (IIB/EIS)**, a service that markets global earnings estimates on equities to investors and financial institutions, considerably enhanced Disclosure's position as a financial resource...to Excel spreadsheets.

*SEC Live (<http://www.sec-live.com>) provides a flat-fee subscription for access to unlimited filings and a limited number of **alerts** .

*Smart Edgar (<http://www.smartedgar.com>) is a service of Internet Financial Network, offering downloading to Word or Excel in various limited-quantity subscription packages.

*Who Where (<http://edgar.whowhere.com>) provides a free SEC **alert** service that also provides free searching in SEC filings.

Disclosure responds

Disclosure has protected its franchise by making EDGAR information available in a timely manner...

...released in November 1996. It provides access to real-time EDGAR filings, onepage summaries on thousands of U.S. public companies, and free e-mail **alerts** . Tables of contents are hyperlinked to segments of each report, facilitating navigation and saving time. A \$4.95 monthly subscription buys up to 25 reports...

...company filings; the ability to search across groups of databases;

downloading of financial information into spreadsheets; graphical delivery of company annual reports; and e-mailed **alerts** of new filings or news from customized company lists.

Worldscope Global Equity Database (<http://www.worldscope.com>). Worldscope is a premier international financial database produced...its Info Centers' access to any filings and company reports and its real-time access to SEC EDGAR filings. The researchers also provide services that **alert** clients of new filings or other activities and market Disclosure's online and CD-ROM products.

Disclosure also operates under contract the SEC's own...

3/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01501315 01-52303

The outlook for 1997 United States corporate earnings

Abbott, Joseph J Jr

Journal of Business Forecasting Methods & Systems v16n2 PP: 40-42 Summer 1997

ISSN: 0278-6087 JRNL CODE: JBT

WORD COUNT: 1816

ABSTRACT: The June survey of 2,500 security analysts affiliated with over 200 institutional equity research firms, conducted by the **Institutional Brokers Estimate System**, is forecasting a 14.9% increase in US corporate earnings in 1997. The expected growth rate in 1998 is 17.7%. The Technology sector is...

TEXT: The June survey of 2,500 security analysts affiliated with over 200 institutional equity research firms, conducted by the **Institutional Brokers Estimate System** (I/BIF/EIS-U.S. edition), is forecasting a 14.9% increase in U.S. corporate earnings in 1997. The forecast is based on the...5% over the past three months due to stable fuel prices as well as higher load factors. Witness the emergence of internet e-mails that **alert** consumers to discounted seats on short notice. Those additional revenues drop almost straight to the bottom line as the plane is parked at the gate ...

...actual performance. This table represents consensus estimates as of June 19, 1997. No recommendation regarding these securities is stated nor implied.

Reference:

IBES SERVICES

The **Institutional Brokers Estimate System** (IBES) monitors earnings forecasts of more than 4,300 publicly-held companies prepared by 2,580 security analysis associated with 170 institutional brokerage and research ...

3/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01382941 00-33928

Learn to play the earnings game (and Wall Street will love you)

Fox, Justin

Fortune v135n6 PP: 76-80 Mar 31, 1997

ISSN: 0015-8259 JRNL CODE: FOR

WORD COUNT: 3369

...TEXT: past decade, with the rise to prominence of the consensus earnings estimates compiled first in the early 1970s by IB/E/S (it stands for **Institutional Brokers Estimate System**) and now also by competitors Zacks, First Call, and Nelson's, that those expectations have become so explicit. Possibly as a result, companies are doing...Robert Olstein, who in the 1970s co-authored an influential newsletter called the Quality of Earnings Report and now runs the \$140 million Olstein Financial **Alert** fund.

If Microsoft is the archetype of a hugely successful company trying to tone its earnings down so people don't get their expectations too...

3/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01101922 97-51316

Unlocking the secrets of financial statements

Di Vittorio, Martha Montes

Database v18n5 PP: 24-38 Oct/Nov 1995

ISSN: 0162-4105 JRNL CODE: DTB

WORD COUNT: 4225

...TEXT: with this information. In fact, several databases offer daily P/E ratios. As providers of information, we must be aware of details like these and **alert** our clients.

You may be asked what the average P/E ratio is for American industry. The answer is somewhere around 15, meaning that the...this item and then standardize data from different companies to fit into their model. This is known as restated data and users need to be **alerted** to these alterations. They may want to use restated data only for research purposes, such as building lists of comparable companies, and stick to "as...Kristy, James E. "Conquering Financial Ratios: the Good, the Bad, and the Who Cares?" Business Credit 96, No. 2 (February 1994): pp. 14-19.

[2] **Institutional Brokers Estimate System** (I/B/E/S). "Summary Data Highlights: G-7 Nations." Summary Data, Europe Edition, January 19, 1995.

(Sources of Financial Information omitted)

Martha Montes Di...

3/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00774497 94-23889

Online services: A rich resource for novice investors

Conhaim, Wallys W

Link-Up v10n4 PP: 12-16 Jul/Aug 1993

ISSN: 0739-988X JRNL CODE: LUP

WORD COUNT: 7235

...TEXT: calling themselves experts or professionals, their backgrounds notwithstanding.

Carl Swenlin's Decision Point Market Timing and Technical Analysis Forum on America Online includes Decision Point **Alert** , a weekly summary of buy/sell analyses from Swenlin's proprietary timing models, daily stats on 150 selected stocks, libraries of statistics and charts, and...Financial News.

* CLIPPING SERVICES: None.

* COMPANY/BUSINESS DATABASES None.

* NEWSLETTERS/PUBLICATIONS/MARKET ANALYSES: Worth Magazine; Home Office Computing; Art Bechhoefer's Network Digest; Decision Point **Alert** .

* FORUMS/BULLETIN BOARDS: About Your Money; Investor's Network; Investment Chat; Decision Point Market Timing and Technical Analysis Forum.

* ONLINE BROKERAGE: TradePlus (Quick & Reilly).

COMPUSERVE...

...Commodity Markets; Disclosure Company Screening; Current Market Snapshot; Detailed Issue Examination; MicroQuote II Securities Screening; Futures Focus; Value Line; I/B/E/S Earnings Estimates (**Institutional Brokers ' Estimate System**); Investext; MMS International Financial Reports; Price/Volume Graph; Return Analysis; Rate Gram; News-a-Tron Market Reports.

* FORUMS/BULLETIN BOARDS: Investors Forum, NAIC Forum, Javelin...it produces, but includes the same financial planning features.)

* SUBSCRIPTION CHARGES: Link to Reality Network: \$9.95 per month for unlimited use of quotes, investment **alerts** , e-mail; \$17.95 per month package includes updates of fundamental stock and bond databases and charts/ graphs. (Mac subscribers do not have access to...

...Verbanc comprehensive historic data downloadable into graphs and charts (also available on disk).

* NEWS: Marketscope headline news; Optional direct link to Prodigy.

* CLIPPING SERVICES: Automatic **alerts** if there are news items on investments being followed, at each logon. (No full articles at this time.)

* COMPANY/BUSINESS DATABASES: 7-day retention of...

...or custom-sorting and filtering for current or historic data; investment

newsletter rating and trial subscriptions matched to user profiles;
automatic or custom buy/sell **alerts** at each logon; Money Magazine
articles; e-mail to professional advisors.

* FORUMS/BULLETIN BOARDS: None.

* ONLINE BROKERAGE: PCFN; Quick & Reilly.

* MULTI-PLAYER GAME: Tour de...

3/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 47)

DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)

(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

03703157 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11743733 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

NABE presidential address: business economists, forecasting, and markets.

(National Association of Business Economists) (Transcript)

Rippe, Richard D.

Business Economics, v27, n1, p13(8)

Jan, 1992

CODEN: BECODS DOCUMENT TYPE: Transcript ISSN: 0007-666X

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 6472 LINE COUNT: 00528

... saw
earlier, the direction of interest rate changes has
often been the opposite (especially on long-term
rates) of what forecasters had projected. We should
alert users of our forecasts to this pattern and urge
them to consider what surprises are likely to occur
over the prediction horizon. In short, for...a quantity-of-money
objective, there will be more variability in interest rates, especially at
the short end of the yield curve. (15)IBES, or **Institutional Brokers
Estimate System**, a division of Lynch Jones and Ryan, has collected and
disseminated this information. The bottom-up estimates have been collected
since 1979, but the top...

3/3,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 47)

DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)

(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

02935485 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 04572625 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Forecast 1987. (an industry by industry forecast of finances; includes

comparative tables for each industry type)

Carey, David; Taub, Stephen; Hall, Peter; Gilbert, Nicholas; Sachar, Laura;

Neustadt, David; Friedman, Amy; Benoit, Ellen

Financial World, v156, p22(27)

Jan 6, 1987

CODEN: FIWOA ISSN: 0015-2064 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE:

FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 14701 LINE COUNT: 01171

... Highly diversified companies were placed somewhat arbitrarily in
industry groups according to the industry that represented the highest
percentage of their revenues and earnings.

The **Institutional Brokers Estimate System** , a service of Lynch, Jones & Ryan, provided the average estimated 1987 earnings growth figures, drawing on one of the most comprehensive data bases in the... Financial Accounting Standards Board and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will be easing up on their regulations. Abramson suggests, too, that investors be on the **alert** for small energy companies going public. After all, he points out, Catalyst Energy Development, which began as a small company in May 1982, now has...

3/3,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

04878753 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20210189

Little fish, big fish. (information sources for individual investors) (includes list of World Wide Web sites) (Personal Finance)

Lowengard, Mary

Working Woman, v22, n11, p72(2)

Nov, 1997

ISSN: 0145-5761 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1538 LINE COUNT: 00127

... it's a buy or a hold). You can turn to three sources that professional money managers rely on: First Call, Zacks Investment Research, and **Institutional Brokers Estimate System** , which goes by the moniker I/B/E/S (pronounced eye-bess).

First Call (800-3669992; www.firstcall.com) distributes analysts' earnings predictions, surveys of...

...fax or downloaded from the Web site.

Zacks's Analyst Watch (800-399-6659, ext. 501; www.zacks.com) is similar but adds e-mail **alerts** whenever analysts change their earnings predictions. Zacks archives reports from 230 Wall Street firms and tailors the information to your investing interests. After a free, ...Web sites are particularly good at rounding up some Wall Street insider intelligence.

E*Trade www.etrade.com

IBM infoMarket www.infomarket.ibm.com

News **Alert** www.newsalert.com

Quote.com www.quote.com

WallSt.com www.wallst.com

Mary Lowengard is the editor of Investor Relations Quarterly and a contributing...

3/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

09955669 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20122204 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Disclosure. (Disclosure Inc. profile) (Company Profile)

Conhaim, Wallys W.

Link-Up, v14, n6, p12(3)

Nov-Dec, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Company Profile ISSN: 0739-988X LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 4372 LINE COUNT: 00375

... distributed full-text SEC filings dating back to 1987, thus expanding its electronic archive of SEC filings.

The acquisition from Citicorp, also in 1994, of **Institutional Brokers Estimate System** (I/B/E/S), a service that markets global earnings estimates on equities to investors and financial institutions, considerably enhanced Disclosure's position as a...to Excel spreadsheets.

* SEC Live (<http://www.sec-live.com>) provides a flat-fee subscription for access to unlimited filings and a limited number of **alerts**.

* Smart Edgar (<http://www.smartedgar.com>) is a service of Internet Financial Network, offering downloading to Word or Excel in various limited-quantity subscription packages.

* WhoWhere (<http://edgar.whowhere.com>) provides a free SEC **alert** service that also provides free searching in SEC filings.

Disclosure responds

* Disclosure has protected its franchise by making EDGAR information available in a timely manner...

...released in November 1996. It provides access to real-time EDGAR filings, onepage summaries on thousands of U.S. public companies, and free e-mail **alerts**. Tables of contents are hyperlinked to segments of each report, facilitating navigation and saving time. A \$4.95 monthly subscription buys up to 25 reports...

...company filings; the ability to search across groups of databases; downloading of financial information into spreadsheets; graphical delivery of company annual reports; and e-mailed **alerts** of new filings or news from customized company lists.

* Worldscope Global Equity Database (<http://www.worldscope.com>). Worldscope is a premier international financial database produced...its Info Centers' access to any filings and company reports and its real-time access to SEC EDGAR filings. The researchers also provide services that **alert** clients of new filings or other activities and market Disclosure's online and CD-ROM products.

Disclosure also operates under contract the SEC's own...

3/3,K/10 (Item 2 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

09348526 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19201591 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Learn to play the earnings game (and Wall Street will love you). (includes related analysis on how four companies manage their earnings)

Fox, Justin

Fortune, v135, n6, p76(5)

March 31, 1997

ISSN: 0015-8259 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3769 LINE COUNT: 00289

3/3,K/11 (Item 3 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

06735226 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14604819 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Online services: a rich resource for novice investors. (includes related

articles)

Conhaim, Wallys W.

Link-Up, v10, n4, p12(5)

July-August, 1993

ISSN: 0739-988X

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 7686

LINE COUNT: 00635

... calling themselves experts or professionals, their backgrounds notwithstanding.

Carl Swenlin's Decision Point Market Timing and Technical Analysis Forum on America Online includes Decision Point **Alert**, a weekly summary of buy/sell analyses from Swenlin's proprietary timing models, daily stats on 150 selected stocks, libraries of statistics and charts, and...Financial News.

* Clipping Services: None.

* Company/Business Databases: None.

* Newsletters/Publications/Market Analyses: Worth Magazine; Home Office Computing; Art Bechhoefer's Network Digest; Decision Point **Alert**.

* Forums/Bulletin Boards: About Your Money; Investor's Network; Investment Chat; Decision Point Market Timing and Technical Analysis Forum.

* Online Brokerage: TradePlus (Quick & Reilly).

COMPUSERVE...

...Commodity Markets; Disclosure Company Screening; Current Market Snapshot; Detailed Issue Examination; MicroQuote II Securities Screening; Futures Focus; Value Line; I/B/E/S Earnings Estimates (**Institutional Brokers ' Estimate System**); Investext; MMS International Financial Reports; Price/Volume Graph; Return Analysis; Rate Gram; News-a-Tron Market Reports.

* Forums/Bulletin Boards: Investors Forum, NAIC Forum, Javelin...it produces, but includes the same financial planning features.)

* Subscription Charges: Link to Reality Network: \$9.95 per month for unlimited use of quotes, investment **alerts**, e-mail; \$17.95 per month package includes updates of fundamental stock and bond databases and charts/graphs. (Mac subscribers do not have access to...

...Verbanc comprehensive historic data downloadable into graphs and charts (also available on disk).

* News: Marketscope headline news; Optional direct link to Prodigy.

* Clipping Services: Automatic **alerts** if there are news items on investments being followed, at each logon. (No full articles at this time.)

* Company/Business Databases: 7-day retention of...

...or custom-sorting and filtering for current or historic data; investment newsletter rating and trial subscriptions matched to user profiles; automatic or custom buy/sell **alerts** at each logon; Money Magazine articles; e-mail to professional advisors.

* Forums/Bulletin Boards: None.

* Online Brokerage: PCFN; Quick & Reilly.

* Multi-player game: Tour de...

3/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

01369131

SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08683604

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Technical analysis systems: a user's perspective.

Chaikin, Marc

Wall Street Computer Review, v7, n10, p27(4)

July, 1990

ISSN: 0738-4343

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2712

LINE COUNT: 00215

... Third, our computer system must be able to screen either the whole universe or smaller preselected lists for complex technical conditions as they occur and **alert** the trader to their existence so that he or she may act on them on a timely basis during the trading day. Such programs as...

...his or her fingertips.

To be fully functional, this system must be able to screen client holdings for situations that require investment or trading decisions, **alert** the broker as to which customers to contact and why and also be able to download the various pieces of information into spreadsheet and word... Thomson Financial Networks, Boston, incorporated into it and should have both expected and historical fundamental data, for example, that provided by I/B/E/S (**Institutional Brokers Estimate System**), New York; Zacks Indicator, from Zacks Investment Research, Chicago; or Compustat, from Standard & Poor's Compustat Services, Englewood, Colo. Information on industry groups and sectors...

3/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 484)

DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

(c) 2009 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

03475133 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 97385776 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Little fish, big fish

Lowengard, Mary

Working Woman (WKW), v22 n11, p72-74, p.2

Nov 1997

ISSN: 0145-5761

JOURNAL CODE: WKW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1399

TEXT:

... it's a buy or a hold). You can turn to three sources that professional money managers rely on: First Call, Zacks Investment Research, and **Institutional Brokers Estimate System**, which goes by the moniker IB/E/S (pronounced eye-bess).

First Call (800-3669992; www.firstcall.com) distributes analysts'earnings predictions, surveys of buy...

...fax or downloaded from the Web site.

Zacks's Analyst Watch (800-399-6659, ext. Sos; www.zacks.com) is similar but adds e-mail **alerts** whenever analysts change their earnings
COMPANY INFORMATION:

3/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 484)

DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

(c) 2009 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

02527449 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 95341677 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Unlocking the secrets of financial statements

Montes Di Vittorio, Martha

Database (DTB), v18 n5, p24-38

Oct 1995

ISSN: 0162-4105 JOURNAL CODE: DTB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 4225

LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:

... with this information. In fact, several databases offer daily P/E ratios. As providers of information, we must be aware of details like these and **alert** our clients.

You may be asked what the average P/E ratio is for American industry. The answer is somewhere around 15, meaning that the...this item and then standardize data from different companies to fit into their model. This is known as restated data and users need to be **alerted** to these alterations. They may want to use restated data only for research purposes, such as building lists of comparable companies, and stick to "as...Kristy, James E. "Conquering Financial Ratios: the Good, the Bad, and the Who Cares?" Business Credit 96, No. 2 (February 1994): pp. 14-19.

2

Institutional Brokers Estimate System (I/B/E/S). "Summary Data Highlights: G-7 Nations." Summary Data, Europe Edition, January 19, 1995.

(Sources of Financial Information omitted)

Martha Montes Di...

COMPANY INFORMATION:

3/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 485)

DIALOG(R)File 485:Accounting & Tax DB

(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

** FULL-TEXT AVAILABLE IN FORMATS 7 AND 9 **

00616512

The search for a better market expectation of earnings model

Williams, Patricia A

Journal of Accounting Literature v14 PP: 140-168 1995

ISSN: 0737-4607 JRNL CODE: AJAL

WORD COUNT: 10477 LINE COUNT: 952

Accounting & Tax DB_1971-2009/Feb W4

...TEXT: of analyst forecasts used in accounting research are established databases. The most popular databases have been those provided by The Value Line Investment Survey, the **Institutional Brokers ' Estimate System** (I/B/E/S), and Zacks Investment Research.⁷ The Value Line Investment Survey is published by Arnold Bernhard and Company. Data are provided on...mean allowable. This enables the user to exclude outliers and include only the most current forecasts. In addition to updates on the PC, IIB/EIS **Alert** transmits information to a subscriber's central system while the Daily Fax sends data via fax machine.

One reason that services such as IIB/EIS...

?

? show files;ds
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2009/Mar 07
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2009/Feb 16
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2009/Feb 20
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2009/Feb 11
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2009/Jan 30
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2009/Mar 06
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2009/Mar 09
(c) 2009 Dialog
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2009/Mar 09
(c) 2009 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2009/Mar 09
(c) 2009 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2009/Apr
(c) 2009 CSA.
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2009/Mar 04
(c) 2009 San Jose Mercury News
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2009/Feb 16
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 13:BAMP 2009/Mar 05
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2009/Feb W2
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2009/Feb W1
(c) 2009 FIZ TECHNIK
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-200910
(c) 2009 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2009/UB=20090108|UT=20090101
(c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson

Set	Items	Description
S1	120605	(COMPUTER OR WORKSTATION OR HOST OR SERVER OR CLIENT) (10N) - (NETWORK OR COUPLED OR NETWORKED) (10N) (DATABASE OR DATA()REPOSITORY OR DATABASE OR DATA()BASE OR FILE)
S2	2757	(ANALYZ? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?) (10N) (ACTUAL OR REALTIME OR REAL()TIME OR LIVE) (10N) (PREDICTION OR ESTIMATE OR PROBABILITY OR LIKELIHOOD)
S3	7736	(ALERT OR WARNING) (3W) (CONDITIONS OR SITUATIONS OR PARAMETERS OR CRITERION OR CATEGORIES)
S4	253017	(TRACK? OR IDENTIFY? OR DETECT? OR NOTIFY? OR NOTIFICATION?) (10N) (ANALYSTS OR PERSONNEL OR REPAIRM?N OR REPAIRWOM?N OR - ENGINEER OR ANALYST OR STAFF OR SPECIALIST? ?)
S5	8877729	HANDHELD OR HAND()HELD OR PALM OR DISPLAY()DEVICE OR REMOTE? OR RADIO? OR TERMINAL()DEVICE
S6	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5

S7 1 S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
 S8 2 S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S5
 S9 3 S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
 S10 3 S2 AND S3 AND S4
 S11 43 S1(S)S5(S)(S2:S4)
 S12 47 S6:S11
 S13 38 RD (unique items)
 S14 7 S13 NOT PY>1998
 S15 7 RD (unique items)
 S16 24 S12 NOT AY>1998
 ? t15/3,k/all

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 16)
 DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

03559456 Supplier Number: 45000757 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Isicad Demonstrates Windows-Based Remote Management Interface
 CommunicationsWeek, p62
 Sept 19, 1994
 Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
 Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
 Word Count: 495

... management activities occurring at many sites, and CDA provides a means of delivering the power of the Command network management system to remote and mobile **staff**, ' he said.

CDA helps administrators manage remote-office-network changes, **track** network assets and perform charge backs for asset management. It also helps save time and eliminates configuration mistakes by providing a change log that lets administrators review **network** change requests before making any alterations, the company said.

With CDA, the **network** manager can control **remote** access to the Command **database**, which resides on a Unix **server**, by issuing read-only or read/write permission to field technicians, Isicad said. Via a standard Windows interface, the field technician then can use pull...

15/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 148)
 DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

06796005 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14654360 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
SP's Denver ctc up and running. (Southern Pacific Digital Traffic Control centralized traffic control system) (Brief Article)
 Railway Age, v194, n12, p23(1)
 Dec, 1993
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Brief Article ISSN: 0033-8826 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
 RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
 WORD COUNT: 199 LINE COUNT: 00016

... sheets, track and time logs, replay, and a database editor that allows changes in the track layout to be made by railroad personnel. A remote **file server** allows personnel at non-local sites to access **client - server** technology for reviewing text and graphical data on the Denver **network**.

15/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

01896005 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17894961 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Software. (Briefs) (New & Improved) (Network Edition) (News Briefs) (Brief Article)

Brown, Eryn; Daly, Robert

PC Magazine, v15, n4, pNE53(2)

Feb 20, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Brief Article ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 238 LINE COUNT: 00023

TEXT:

Cisco is replacing Stampede's **Remote** Office **Remote** -node software and Internet suite with its own CiscoRemote Desktop Software (\$199 and up). Included in the package are support for IP/IPX over PPP...

...with Novell networks. 713-686-6400 Interconnections is now including WRQ's Reflection for Windows, Version 5.0 (\$1,500 and up) in its Leverage **Host** Services for NetWare to Open VMS connectivity. The bundled package offers bidirectional printing, **file** sharing, terminal services, and **network** management. 800-950-5773 Pacific Software Publishing has recently released an upgrade of its personal **network** notepad, Openpost (\$40 and up). Additions include single source support for Windows 3.1x, Windows 95, and Windows NT; single source multilingual support for menus; and dialog boxes and messages. 800-232-3989 Intrusion **Detection** is shipping the Kane Security **Analyst** for Microsoft Windows NT (\$495 per server). It provides an easy-to-understand security report assessing password strength, access control, user restrictions, system monitoring, data...

15/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.

01522280 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12335096 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

MacUser minifinders: 1001 Macintosh products. (Buyers Guide)

MacUser, v8, n8, p87(52)

August, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 0884-0997 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 77991 LINE COUNT: 06173

... used with the Macintosh Display Card 824 or 824 GC. Very reliable workhorse. Requires video card (optional with Mac LC, IIci, and IIsi). \$999. Apple **Computer**, Inc., 20525 Mariani Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014. 800-776-2333 or 408-996-1010. (May '90) [MF#633]

CalComp ChromaVision QuickPlus

The ChromaVision QuickPlus is...Plus, or SE owners IIci computing power. Limited SCSI throughput. Requires Mac 512Ke, Plus, or SE. With 16-MHz FPU, \$795. Novy Systems, 1862 Fern **Palm** Dr., Edgewater, FL 32141. 800-553-2038 or 904-427-2358. (Aug '90) [MF#1160]

Perspect Nexus fx

The factory-installed Perspect Nexus fx is...451-3697. (Feb '89)
[MF#1186]

HyperBundle

HyperBundle is a set of five HyperCard utilities. The handy SuperPalette manages floating windows and customized check boxes, **radio** buttons, menus, and other interface goodies. The other stacks provide sophisticated control of icons, scripts, and access to non-HyperCard files and applications. Version 2...4,495. Barneyscan Corp., P.O. Box 14467, Oakland, CA 94614. 510-562-2480. (Sept '90) [MF#1218]

Complete PC Half-Page Scanner/400

This **hand - held** scanner has very good resolution. True 400-dpi scans. Excellent OCR. Version 1.0 reviewed. Version 2.0 shipping. Requires Mac Plus or later and...Inc., 21 Orinda Way, Orinda, CA 94563. 800-445-1166 or 510-254-6581. (Mar '90) H '85 Eddy [MF# 1230]

Thunderware LightningScan 400

This **hand - held** gray-scale scanner combines good hardware performance and excellent software. Scans at up to 400 dpi. Snap-on guide. Externally terminated SCSI box. Requires Mac...

15/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
(c) 2009 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

02100519 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Ambitious upgrade underway

DOMINION, p19

June 29, 1998

JOURNAL CODE: WTDN LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 494

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... relay network (Canon-Wan) gives staff access to the company's internal CanoNet network, which is being deployed at its Auckland head office and 12 **remote** branches across New Zealand. CanoNet will be fully implemented by August.

Canon has replaced or upgraded more than 200 PCs and portable computers, and invested...

15/3,K/6 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

(c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson. All rts. reserv.

00456834 **Image available**

A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR SWITCHED TELEPHONY COMMUNICATION

SYSTEME PROCEDE ET ARTICLE CONCU POUR LES COMMUNICATIONS TELEPHONIQUES PAR RESEAU COMMUTE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MCI WORLDCOM INC,

Inventor(s):

ZEY David A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9847298 A2 19981022

Application: WO 98US7927 19980415 (PCT/WO US9807927)

Priority Application: US 97835789 19970415; US 97834320 19970415
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU
IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW
SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 156638

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... that case there are manager agent relationships at the peer level.

9 Configuration Management 2328 provides functions to define the characteristics of the local and **remote** resources and services from a network wide perspective.

* Fault Management 2330 provides functions to detect, report, isolate, and correct faults that occur across multiple NEs...

...In that case there are manager agent relationships at the peer level.

* Configuration Management 2336 provides functions to define the characteristics of the local and **remote** resources and services.

17@

e Fault Management 2338 provides functions to detect, report, isolate, and correct faults.

9 Resource Measurement 2340 provides for the measurement...This provides a peer-to-peer communications protocol based on ITU's Application Common Service Element (X.217 service description & X.227 protocol description) and **Remote** Operation Service Element (X.219 service description &, X.229 protocol description). FTAM is also supported as an upper layer protocol for file transfers. The use... feature/functionality of services to create a common look and feel of features.

A. Network Management

The architecture is designed such that it can be **remotely** monitored by an MCI operations support group. This **remote** monitoring capability provides MCI the ability to.

Identify degraded or broken connectivity between.
-platforms, servers or nodes that must pass information (i.e., objects) to...

...and

Generate alarms that can be detected and received by an internal

MCI monitoring group for all application process, hardware or interface failures.

In addition, **remote** access to system architecture components is provided to the **remote** monitoring and support group such that they can perform **remote** diagnostics to isolate the cause of the problem.

(og
Bo Customer Service
Customer Service teams support all services. Customer support is provided to customers in...

...entails the following.

A one-stop, direct access, customer service group to support ARU or VRU problems, WWW Browser problems or PC Client problems.
A **staff** that is well trained on diagnosing problems associated with access (ARU, WWW Browser or PC Client), the user interface (ARU, VAM Browser or PC Client...platform are: 800, EVS, Universal Freephone, Plus Freephone, Inbound International, SAC(ISAC) Codes, Paid 800, 8XX/Vnet Meet Me Conference Call, 900, 700, PCS, Vnet, **Remote** Access to Vnet, Vnet Phone Home, CVNS, Vnet Card, MCI Card (950 Cards), Credit Card and GETS Card. In support of the existing VNET services...

...private dialing plan capabilities to Vnet customers to give them a virtual private network. The DAP supports digit translation, origination screening, supplemental code screening, 800 **remote** access, and some special features such as network call redirect for this service. To support the call scenarios in this document, the NCS also has...

15/3,K/7 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson. All rts. reserv.

00452686 **Image available**
BROWSER USER INTERFACE FOR INTERNET TELEPHONY APPLICATION
INTERFACE EXPLORATEUR UTILISATEUR POUR STATION DE TRAVAIL CLIENT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
DAVOX CORPORATION,
STRANDBERG Malcom B,
STENT Robert J,
CURRERI Anthony,
GILLIS W James Jr,
CAMBRAY John,
SMITH B Scott,
Inventor(s):
STRANDBERG Malcom B,
STENT Robert J,
CURRERI Anthony,
GILLIS W James Jr,
CAMBRAY John,
SMITH B Scott,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9843150 A2 19981001
Application: WO 98US5990 19980326 (PCT/WO US9805990)
Priority Application: US 9742063 19970326

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM
GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH
GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI
FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 46725

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Claim

... databases may already be accessible to the client workstation. But the Java I.Ox security model prohibits applets from accessing native libraries.) If the winNT **server** is the actual **server** of the ODBC **database**, no **network** penalty is lost by going through the http (Microsoft interriet) **server**.

Enterprise

Data

r base

Sy

A

I Oracle

Microsoft

Thin Clients Middle-tier Server Databases

Presentation a Business Logic Data Storage

Coinn nication a 3rd...Windows are created by the Administration Frame for particular functions requiring additional data such as Logon (Username and Password) and Campaign selections, and various Status **alert conditions** which do not appear in the Statistics Window or Screen Window. As in the example above, the logon window would be created with that HTML...UI Components

Java, JavaBeans, or JavaScript?

The Buzz on Beans

Applet Architecture

Settinu Pro@ rties with Parameters

List of Applets

Button Bar

Imaize Button Bar

Radio Button Bar

Checkbox Bar

CFO-ck

C-al -en d a r

L i-s t Eox

Documentation

Development Tools

Restrictions and Compatibilities

Overview of...provides a month view and can in phase 2 be used as part of

the appointment
scheduling system. Parameters TBD,
OL
April '11997
mpg \$9
Radio Button Bar presents a single-selection multiple-choice option and
returns the value selected. Parameters TI3D.
7@
ho
d
Z Iscoyer=kV, m6st&u A...following common HTML elements on
your script page
Java Applets
Pictures
Headers
Static Text
Buttons
Rich Text Paragraphs
Hyperlinks
Text Boxes
Text Areas
Check Boxes
Radio Buttons
List Boxes
Object Tables
Horizontal Rules
Functions and Databases
You may also use LYRICall to work with functions and manipulate data
bases. Functions are...

```
? show files;ds
File 625:American Banker Publications 1981-2008/Jun 26
      (c) 2008 American Banker
File 267:Finance & Banking Newsletters 2008/Sep 29
      (c) 2008 Dialog
File 268:Banking Info Source 1981-2009/Mar W1
      (c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 139:EconLit 1969-2009/Feb
      (c) 2009 American Economic Association
File 626:Bond Buyer Full Text 1981-2008/Jul 07
      (c) 2008 Bond Buyer
```

Set	Items	Description
S1	224	(COMPUTER OR WORKSTATION OR HOST OR SERVER OR CLIENT)(10N)-(NETWORK OR COUPLED OR NETWORKED)(10N)(DATABASE OR DATA()REPOSITORY OR DATABASE OR DATA()BASE OR FILE)
S2	13	(ANALYZ? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?)(10N)(ACTUAL OR REALTIME OR REAL()TIME OR LIVE)(10N)(PREDICTION OR ESTIMATE OR PROBABILITY OR LIKELIHOOD)
S3	37	(ALERT OR WARNING)(3W)(CONDITIONS OR SITUATIONS OR PARAMETERS OR CRITERION OR CATEGORIES)
S4	2915	(TRACK? OR IDENTIFY? OR DETECT? OR NOTIFY? OR NOTIFICATION-?)(10N)(ANALYSTS OR PERSONNEL OR REPAIRM?N OR REPAIRWOM?N OR -ENGINEER OR ANALYST OR STAFF OR SPECIALIST? ?)
S5	26437	HANDHELD OR HAND()HELD OR PALM OR DISPLAY()DEVICE OR REMOTE? OR RADIO? OR TERMINAL()DEVICE
S6	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S8	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S5
S9	0	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S10	0	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S11	0	S1(S)S5(S)(S2:S4)
S12	0	S6:S11
S13	0	RD (unique items)
S14	0	S13 NOT PY>1998
S15	0	RD (unique items)
S16	0	S12 NOT AY>1998
?		

IV. Text Search Results from Dialog

A. Abstract Databases

? show files;ds
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2008/UD=200913
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters
File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan
(c) 2006 European Patent Office
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2008/Oct(Updated 090220)
(c) 2009 JPO & JAPIO
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
(c) 2002 INPI. All rts. reserv.
File 2:INSPEC 1898-2009/Mar W1
(c) 2009 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Jan
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Mar 06
(c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2009/Feb
(c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.
File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2009/Jul
(c) 2009 Info.Sources Inc
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2009/Mar 07
(c) 2009 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2009/Mar 09
(c) 2009 The New York Times
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 Gale/Cengage
File 23:CSA Technology Research Database 1963-2009/Feb
(c) 2009 CSA.
File 56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2009/Mar
(c) 2009 CSA.

Set	Items	Description
S1	28454	(COMPUTER OR WORKSTATION OR HOST OR SERVER OR CLIENT)(10N)-(NETWORK OR COUPLED OR NETWORKED)(10N)(DATABASE OR DATA()REPOSITORY OR DATABASE OR DATA()BASE OR FILE)
S2	2376	(ANALYZ? OR DETECT? OR MONITOR?)(10N)(ACTUAL OR REALTIME OR REAL()TIME OR LIVE)(10N)(PREDICTION OR ESTIMATE OR PROBABILITY OR LIKELIHOOD)
S3	1326	(ALERT OR WARNING)(3W)(CONDITIONS OR SITUATIONS OR PARAMETERS OR CRITERION OR CATEGORIES)
S4	10761	(TRACK? OR IDENTIFY? OR DETECT? OR NOTIFY? OR NOTIFICATION-?)(10N)(ANALYSTS OR PERSONNEL OR REPAIRM?N OR REPAIRWOM?N OR -ENGINEER OR ANALYST OR STAFF OR SPECIALIST? ?)
S5	2910470	HANDHELD OR HAND()HELD OR PALM OR DISPLAY()DEVICE OR REMOTE? OR RADIO? OR TERMINAL()DEVICE
S6	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S8	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S5
S9	0	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5

S10 1 S2 AND S3 AND S4
 S11 5747 S1 AND S5
 S12 23 S11 AND (S2:S4)
 S13 24 S10 OR S12
 S14 24 RD (unique items)
 ? t14/3,k/all

14/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rts. reserv.

0017868446 - Drawing available
 WPI ACC NO: 2008-G88782/200844
 XRPX Acc No: N2008-545564

Harmful organism electronic remote identifying system, has remote voice talking functional module which establishes voice communication platform between remoter expert and local staff member that is needed to identify

Patent Assignee: CHINA JIANGSU ENTRY & EXIT CHECKOUT & QUARANTINE BUREAU (CHJI-N)

Inventor: AN Y; CHEN J; FU J; GAN Y; SU H; YANG X

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent		Application	
Number	Kind Date	Number	Kind Date Update
CN 101169405	A 20080430	CN 200710190973	A 20071204 200844 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): CN 200710190973 A 20071204

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
CN 101169405	A	ZH	11	3	

Harmful organism electronic remote identifying system, has remote voice talking functional module which establishes voice communication platform between remoter expert and local staff member that is needed to identify

Original Titles:

Harmful organism electronic **remote** identifying system

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The system has a **remote** voice talking functional module which establishes a voice communication platform between a **remoter** expert and a local **staff** member that is needed to **identify** . A video compressed data collecting device is coupled with a photoelectric numeral microscope to collect, compress, encode and transmit harmful organism image information stream. A data distribution processing device supports multiprotocol transmission function of agreements e.g. Code division multiple access(CDMA) / General packet **radio** service(GPRS) wireless network transmitting agreement.DESCRPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a harmful organism electronic **remote** identifying method...

...USE - Harmful organism electronic **remote** identifying system...
 ...and transmits information of harmful organism with a distinct image by adopting a point to point method and point to multipoint method, so that the **staff** member can process voice talking with **identifying** expert, thus increasing work efficiency for identifying the organism to obtain accurate identifying result...

...DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a schematic view of a harmful organism electronic **remote** identifying system.'(Drawing includes non-English language text)'

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **REMOTE** ;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

The invention claims a harmful organism electronic **remote** identifying system comprising devices as follows: a, photoelectric numeral microscope; b, laboratory local sampling computer; c, **remote** desktop control functional module; d, **remote** voice talking functional module; e, video compressed data collecting device; f, data distribution processing device; g, video data receiving identifying center management system; h, expert identifying terminal management computer system. Harmful organism electronic **remote** identifying system of the invention adopts point to point method and point to multipoint method for identifying; this can transmit information of harmful organism duly and the image is distinct, so that **staff** member may process voice talking with **identifying** expert or with many identifying experts simultaneously thereby work efficiency for identifying is higher and the identifying result is more accurate.

Claims:

Harmful organism electronic **remote** identifying system comprises devices as follows: a, photoelectric numeral microscope; b, laboratory local sampling computer; c, **remote** desktop control functional module for photoelectric numeral microscope and controlling laboratory local sampling computer; d, **remote** voice talking functional module for establishing voice communication platform between **remoter** expert and local **staff** member needing for **identifying** ; e, video compressed data collecting device for connecting with photoelectric numeral microscope and collecting, compressing, encoding and transmitting harmful organism image information stream; f, data...

...terminal management computer system; g. video data receiving and identifying center managing system receives, reverts and manages harmful organism information from different INTERNET or wireless **network** node, and performs corresponding **database** treatment and management; h. expert identifying terminal managing **computer** system for downloading harmful information of video data receiving and identifying center managing system based on IE browsing manner to realize **remote** identifying of point to point harmful organism.

14/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0017813771 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2008-G34230/200840

Related WPI Acc No: 2008-G34231; 2008-J15499; 2005-152411

XRPX Acc No: N2008-495923

Alarm status monitoring system for intelligent network has graphical user

interface (GUI) that displays top-level network element (NE) alarm status indicator for selected NE and enables hyperlink-based navigation of status data

Patent Assignee: OPTIMUM COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES INC (OPTI-N); SANDSTROM M H (SAND-I)

Inventor: SANDSTROM M H

Patent Family (6 patents, 120 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2008063876	A2	20080529	WO 2007US83838	A	20071106	200840 B
WO 2008063893	A2	20080529	WO 2007US83951	A	20071107	200840 E
US 20080117068	A1	20080522	US 2006866208	P	20061116	200843 E
			US 2006563079	A	20061124	
US 20080120399	A1	20080522	US 2006866208	P	20061116	200843 E
			US 2006566178	A	20061201	
WO 2008063876	A3	20080821				200857 E
WO 2008063893	A3	20081023	WO 2007US83951	A	20071107	200874 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2006866208 P 20061116; US 2006563079 A 20061124; US 2006566178 A 20061201

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
WO 2008063876	A2	EN	26	4		
National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BH BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM GT HN HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LY MA MD ME MG MK MN MW MX MY MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SV SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW						
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MT MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
WO 2008063893	A2	EN				
National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BH BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM GT HN HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LY MA MD ME MG MK MN MW MX MY MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SV SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW						
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MT MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
US 20080117068	A1	EN			Related to Provisional	US 2006866208
US 20080120399	A1	EN			Related to Provisional	US 2006866208
WO 2008063876	A3	EN				
National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BH BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM GT HN HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LY MA MD ME MG MK MN MW MX MY MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU						
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MT MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW						
WO 2008063893	A3	EN				
National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BH BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DO DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM GT HN HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LY MA MD ME MG MK MN MW MX MY MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU						

SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SV SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES
FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MT MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT
RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Alerting Abstract ...and root defect resolution in communication network. Prevents unmonitored defects e.g. non-service affecting defects from causing alarms. Allows production of pop-ups to **notify** network operations **staff** of new NE alarms. Minimizes frequency of alarm **notifications** while providing comprehensive and clear view of network alarm status even under heavy loads of defect activations...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...bottom-level defect status registers. Un-monitored defects (e.g., non-service affecting defects) are prevented from causing unnecessary alarms, and alerts are produced to **notify** the network operations **staff** of new NE alarms. Techniques are used to minimize the frequency of such alarm notifications while providing a comprehensive and clear view of the network...

...and general purpose computers including a network management system (NMS) server, and automatic routines for transferring binary NMD files between the general purpose computers and **remote** network elements (NEs) being managed. A system user produces configuration files at the NMS server for NEs using a network management GUI, and the hardware of NEs automatically complete the network management operations indicated by the NMD files transferred to them from the NMS **server** and produce their status files to the NMS **server**. The **network** management GUI displays **network** status based on the latest NE status files at the NMS **server**. This provides direct, binary **file** transfer based NMS communication that avoids the complexity and restrictions of intermediate messaging protocols or transaction languages and conversions thereof...

...bottom-level defect status registers. Un-monitored defects (e.g., non-service affecting defects) are prevented from causing unnecessary alarms, and alerts are produced to **notify** the network operations **staff** of new NE alarms. Techniques are used to minimize the frequency of such alarm notifications while providing a comprehensive and clear view of the network...

...and general purpose computers including a network management system (NMS) server, and automatic routines for transferring binary NMD files between the general purpose computers and **remote** network elements (NEs) being managed. A system user produces configuration files at the NMS server for NEs using a network management GUI, and the hardware of NEs automatically complete the network management operations indicated by the NMD files transferred to them from the NMS **server** and produce their status files to the NMS **server**. The **network** management GUI displays **network** status based on the latest NE status files at the NMS **server**. This provides direct, binary **file** transfer based NMS communication that avoids the complexity and

Claims:

...1. A method for managing network elements (NEs), the method comprising: storing a plurality of NE configuration files in a plurality of directories on a **network** management systems (NMS) **server**, each directory associated with a particular NE and containing a NE configuration **file**, where each NE configuration **file** represents a set of intended binary contents of segments in memory spaces of the associated NE;transferring, via a repeating routine, one or more of...

14/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0017529575 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2008-D50017/200825

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-828433; 2004-515743; 2008-B11789; 2008-B91573

XRPX Acc No: N2008-273903

Anti-theft/retrieval system for identifying portable computer, has processor comparing identifier information from radio frequency identification reply with identifier information stored in database

Patent Assignee: MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC (MICR-N)

Inventor: ELLEDGE D D

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20080024303	A1	20080131	US 199849687	A	19980327	200825 B
			US 2003649372	A	20030826	
			US 2007759743	A	20070607	
			US 2007778537	A	20070716	
			US 2007847127	A	20070829	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199849687 A 19980327; US 2003649372 A 20030826; US 2007759743 A 20070607; US 2007778537 A 20070716; US 2007847127 A 20070829

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20080024303	A1	EN	10	4	Continuation of application US 199849687
					Continuation of application US 2003649372
					Continuation of application US 2007759743
					Continuation of application US 2007778537
					Continuation of patent US 6609656
					Continuation of patent US 7230534

Anti-theft/retrieval system for identifying portable computer, has processor comparing identifier information from radio frequency identification reply with identifier information stored in database

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The system (200) has a database storing identifier information for a **radio** frequency identification (RFID) tag that is associated with a computer (208). An interrogator transmits commands to RFID tags for receiving replies from RFID tags within...
 ...ADVANTAGE - The system utilizes **radio** frequency identification (RFID)

technology to identify lost or stolen goods that randomly come within range of the RFID reader, thus effectively **notifying** security **personnel** of the lost or stolen status of the goods...

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **RADIO** ;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...information; a receiver for receiving the identification information transmitted by the transmitter, when the transmitter is within a defined distance from the receiver; and a **computer** , **coupled** to the receiver for receiving the information from the receiver, and having a **database** for storing data associated with lost or stolen devices; wherein the computer compares the information with the data, and generates an alarm if the information indicates that the device is lost or stolen. The method includes: receiving information transmitted by a **radio** frequency identification (RFID) device, coupled to an item, when the item comes within a defined range of a receiver which receives the information; storing data...

Claims:

What is claimed is:1. A system for identifying missing items, comprising:a database storing identifier information for a **radio** frequency identification (RFID) tag that is associated with a device, the database also having data that identifies the device as missing;an interrogator for transmitting...

14/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0017224940 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2008-A45370/200803

XRPX Acc No: N2008-034392

Traffic citation risk assessment system for vehicle driver, has server software running on in-vehicle computer to determine risk of receiving traffic citation using predetermined risk functions

Patent Assignee: GUENSLER R L (GUEN-I); OGLE J H (OGLE-I)

Inventor: GUENSLER R L; OGLE J H

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20070216521	A1	20070920	US 2006777781	P	20060228	200803 B
			US 2007711553	A	20070227	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2006777781 P 20060228; US 2007711553 A 20070227

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20070216521	A1	EN	14	6	Related to Provisional US 2006777781

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The system has an in-vehicle **computer coupled** to vehicle sensors for sensing operating parameter e.g. road

class, and an in-vehicle **database** comprising vehicle characteristics e.g. speed with speed limit, roadway characteristics and roadway operating conditions, environmental conditions, and roadway links that link vehicle position. A...

...vehicle e.g. car, driver with personal computer, web-enabled device, and entry of a personal PIN number, that transmits and receives data updates from **remote** system through e.g. satellite, cellular, wide area network, Wifi , wireless local area network and Internet...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

Disclosed are systems and methods for assessing the relative **probability** that a driver will receive a traffic citation as a function of **real - time** , **monitored** vehicle activity within the context of historic spatial and temporal traffic citation data. Exemplary systems and methods determine risk as a function of such factors...

Claims:

What is claimed is:1. A real-time traffic citation risk assessment system comprising:an in-vehicle **computer coupled** to vehicle sensors that sense vehicle position, speed, and operating parameters;an in-vehicle **database** comprising vehicle characteristics, vehicle performance characteristics, driver and household demographics, roadway characteristics and roadway operating conditions, environmental conditions, and roadway links that link vehicle position...

14/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0016923187

WPI ACC NO: 2007-638253/200760

XRPX Acc No: N2007-498456

Remote personnel tracking method for e.g. work site, involves storing time and user identification related with location identification, when received series of digits matches another series of digits

Patent Assignee: BRAUNSTEIN A S (BRAU-I)

Inventor: BRAUNSTEIN A S

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20070207773	A1	20070906	US 2006368569	A	20060306	200760 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2006368569 A 20060306

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20070207773	A1	EN	8	3	

Remote personnel tracking method for e.g. work site, involves storing time and user identification related with location identification, when received series of digits matches another series of...

Original Titles:

Remote personnel tracking

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The method involves receiving a user identification (ID) representing a field-based employee and a location code from a **remote** access device in a server system, and generating a series of digits by a security device (18) e.g. securID fob, in response to the received location code, a time representing receipt of the location code and a **remote** access device ID e.g. wireless telephone, related with the location code. The time and user ID related with the location ID is stored in...

...USE - Used for **tracking remote personnel** e.g. field-based employee such as nurse, field technician, delivery and repair **personnel**, in a business for **tracking** arrival and departure times, at a work site such as home of patient and storing in a **database** through electronic mail, wide area **network** (WAN), and direct **computer** connection to **server** system such as secure web site...

...of digits, thus enabling to store in a database for developing reports and insuring the field-based employee related with the user ID to the **remote** site where the employee is prescheduled to appear, while enabling the subscriber emailed to a designated user address...

...DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a block representation of a **remote personnel tracking** system...

...10 **Remote personnel tracking** system...

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: **REMOTE** ;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

Methods and apparatus, including computer program products, for **remote personnel tracking**. A computer-implemented method of **tracking** a field-based employee includes, in a server system, receiving from a **remote** access device, a user identification (ID) representing the field-based employee, a first series of digits and a location code, generating a second series of digits in response to the received location code, a time representing receipt of the location code, and a **remote** access device ID associated with the location code, and storing the time and user ID associated with the location ID if the received first series...

Claims:

What is claimed is:1. A computer-implemented method of tracking a field-based employee comprising:in a server system, receiving from a **remote** access device, a user identification (ID) representing the field-based employee, a first series of digits and a location code;generating a second series of digits in response to the received location code, a time representing receipt of the location code, and a **remote** access device ID associated with the location code; andstoring the time and user ID associated with the location ID if the received first series...

14/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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0016921209

WPI ACC NO: 2007-636275/200760

XRPX Acc No: N2007-496583

Method for maintaining relational database of ancillary health care service information, involves accessing relational database to obtain updated health care service information, by another set of identified users

Patent Assignee: OKALEBO L I (OKAL-I); OPIYO S (OPIY-I)

Inventor: OKALEBO L I; OPIYO S

Patent Family (3 patents, 116 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20070136096	A1	20070614	US 2005749375	P	20051212	200760 B
			US 2006609505	A	20061212	
WO 2007075323	A2	20070705	WO 2006US47261	A	20061212	200760 E
WO 2007075323	A3	20071221	WO 2006US47261	A	20061212	200802 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2005749375 P 20051212; US 2006609505 A 20061212

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20070136096	A1	EN	8	2	Related to Provisional US 2005749375
WO 2007075323	A2	EN			

National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM GT HN HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MY MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SV SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

WO 2007075323 A3 EN

National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM GT HN HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KM KN KP KR KZ LA LC LK LR LS LT LU LV LY MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MY MZ NA NG NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RS RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SM SV SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN ZA ZM ZW

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU LV MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Alerting Abstract ...ADVANTAGE - Allows nurses, social workers and other allied medical **staff** to **track** clinical activity elated to their provision of services for individuals...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

Methods and systems related to **computer** based systems for maintaining and updating a **database** for medical and other service providers. A **computer**

system serving as a **network server** makes a relational **database** available to users, such as medical practitioners, nurses, and social workers. Users log in over a **network** connection from a **remote workstation** and are able to access the **database** to obtain information on available medical, health, social or community services. Users may update the database in real time as situations change. Use of the...

...Methods and systems related to **computer** based systems for maintaining and updating a **database** for medical and other service providers. A **computer** system serving as a **network server** makes a relational **database** available to users, such as medical practitioners, nurses, and social workers. Users log in over a **network** connection from a **remote workstation** and are able to access the **database** to obtain information on available medical, health, social or community services. Users may update the database in real time as situations change. Use of the...

Claims:

14/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0016882636 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2007-597700/200757

XRAM Acc No: C2007-214705

XRPX Acc No: N2007-462791

Contact or proximity network map (PNM) generating system for use in hospital environment, comprises proximity network map for defining who and what objects have come in contact of each other and for selecting list of people

Patent Assignee: WONG C M (WONG-I)

Inventor: WONG C M

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20070106775	A1	20070510	US 2005657485	P	20050301	200757 B
			US 2006363103	A	20060227	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2005657485 P 20050301; US 2006363103 A 20060227

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20070106775	A1	EN	19	9	Related to Provisional US 2005657485

Alerting Abstract ...map (PNM) from an interaction between a mobile user and neighbors and objects of the users. Can also be used in a hospital environment for **identifying** people such as visitors and **staff**, exposed to an infectious agent within a certain distance...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...sensing unit with unique ID records all units it encountered over a

period of time. This information is stored with time stamp in a relational **database** and transferred to **network** servers. The databases are then replication throughout via a central web **database server** for retrieval and analysis.

Claims:

...contact or proximity network map (PNM) from the interaction between a mobile user and its neighbors and objects. This contact tracking technology comprises of: A **remote** (wireless) contact or proximity sensing unit (PSU) capable of exchanging unique ID of the person or object it interacts with and also contact proximity and...

14/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0016672618 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2007-387703/200736

XRPX Acc No: N2007-290684

Automotive diagnostic computer readable program diagnosing method, involves providing computer system to store vehicle data e.g. sensor data for database, and updating debug file having data specific to vehicle to computer system

Patent Assignee: SPX CORP (SPXS-N)

Inventor: CHINNADURAI M; WEMPEN P

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20070050105	A1	20070301	US 2005214802	A	20050831	200736 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2005214802 A 20050831

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20070050105	A1	EN	14	6	

Original Titles:

Remote diagnostic data collections for automotive scan tools

Alerting Abstract ...A debug file having a vehicle data specific to a vehicle (14) is updated to the system to include the specific vehicle data in the **database**. The communication between a **computer** (200) e.g. desktop **computer**, and the tool is established over a **network** (120) e.g. Internet....a method for debugging an automotive diagnostic tool a computer product for **remotely** collecting vehicle diagnostic data from an automotive diagnostic tool...

...USE - Used for diagnosing an automotive diagnostic computer readable program operable on automotive diagnostic tool (claimed) to access vehicle data from a **remotely** located vehicle, to collect the data for diagnosing, updating or debugging the diagnostic program and routine operating on the diagnostic tool in a technical support...

...ADVANTAGE - The method enables **remotely** accessing vehicle diagnostic data from an automotive scan tool in order to provide the developers with the necessary information to develop, diagnose, update and/or verify diagnostic software operation on the scan tools. The method also provides

technical support **personnel** with the necessary information to correctly **identify** for end users of the diagnostic tool problems with the tool or reasons for apparently errant readings. The user can use diagnostic tool to establish communication with the **computer** system over the **network** to upload the debug **file** to **computer** system such that the technicians or developers access the debug **file** to generate an update solution for proper operation...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

14/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0015637830 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2006-202007/200621

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-811990; 2005-210427

XRPX Acc No: N2006-173871

Property entrance notification system e.g. for federal and state prison, has scanners for reading indicator mounted on personnel, vehicle and equipment/tool at entry and exit area including gate or barricade

Patent Assignee: ANCEL T (ANCE-I); ANCEL T A (ANCE-I)

Inventor: ANCEL T; ANCEL T A

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20060044132	A1	20060302	US 200223030	A	20020219	200621 B
			US 2004918799	A	20040816	
			US 2005211878	A	20050826	
US 7333016	B2	20080219	US 2000254947	P	20001212	200814 E
			US 200223030	A	20020219	
			US 2004918799	A	20040816	
			US 2005211878	A	20050826	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000254947 P 20001212; US 200223030 A 20020219; US 2004918799 A 20040816; US 2005211878 A 20050826

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20060044132	A1	EN	20	11	C-I-P of application US 200223030 Continuation of application US
2004918799					
US 7333016	B2	EN			C-I-P of patent US 6812849 Related to Provisional US 2000254947 C-I-P of application US 200223030 Continuation of application US
2004918799					
					C-I-P of patent US 6812849

Alerting Abstract ...or barricade at entry area and exit area of a property, and a personnel sensing device. The scanners (1-4) read the indicators such as **radio** frequency identification (RFID), surface acoustic wave (SAW), barcode and global positioning system (GPS) mounted on

personnel, vehicle and equipment tool at the entry or exit...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...time of exit off the property. Logging in with an identification card into the system is identified and activated by one of the following; "RFID"

Radio Frequency Identification, "SAW" Surface Acoustic Wave, Barcode or "GPS" Global Positioning System. Furthermore at time of entry login, GPS Responders are activated to monitor location...

...time of exit off the property. Logging in with an identification card into the system is identified and activated by one of the following; "RFID"

Radio Frequency Identification, "SAW" Surface Acoustic Wave, Barcode or "GPS" Global Positioning System. Furthermore at time of entry login, GPS Responders are activated to monitor location...

Claims:

1. A property entrance, **notification** and inventory control system having means for counting **personnel**, equipment tools and/or vehicles comprising; at least one entry and exit area, at least one gate or barricade, at least one RFID, SAW barcode...

...device is capable of communicating a signal within the zone to be monitored, wherein the signal is communicated by at least one of either a **radio** -frequency-identification ("RFID") device, a surface acoustical wave ("SAW") device, an electromagnetic wave device, a barcode device, or a global positioning system ("GPS") device, and...

...the identification device is activated to communicate the signal and the GPS signal upon entrance into the zone to be monitored; means for updating a **computer database network**; wherein the inventory control information includes at least one of either a history of the movements of the object while in the zone to be...

14/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0015278894 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2005-629018/200564

XRPX Acc No: N2005-516521

Waiver requests specification processing method for e.g. semiconductor device testing, involves sending notification seeking requested waiver of specification unit from database to responders, and transmitting data to requestor

Patent Assignee: TEXAS INSTR INC (TEXI)

Inventor: GOON B N

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20050192821	A1	20050901	US 2004788869	A	20040227	200564 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2004788869 A 20040227

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20050192821	A1	EN	8	2	

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

The present application describes a system and **computer** readable medium for web-based electronic waiver requests. According to one embodiment, a waiver request **database** (125) is created in a **networked database server** (120). The **database server** (120) can be accessed via a **network** (130) by various organizations located remotely from each other. A requestor (110) can initiate a waiver request by entering required information into the waiver request **database** (125). When the requester (110) enters the required information, the database **server** (120) sends electronic **notifications** (115) to appropriate authorizing **personnel** or responders (140). Upon receiving the **notification** (115), the authorizing **personnel** (140) can approve/ **reject** the waiver request by entering/selecting **data** in corresponding fields of the waiver request database.

Claims:

14/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0015239892 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2005-589964/200560

Related WPI Acc No: 2005-037573; 2005-552884

XRAM Acc No: C2005-177935

XRPX Acc No: N2005-483867

Bio-information network for processing raw data from remote unit attached to human subject comprises communication server, situation analyzer, workflow instructions, treatment provider/subject database, and notification server

Patent Assignee: HAWTHORNE J S (HAWT-I); IIAMS M L (IIAM-I); SHOFFNER G A (SHOF-I); STOLL R A (STOL-I); TUBB G C (TUBB-I)

Inventor: HAWTHORNE J S; IIAMS M L; SHOFFNER G A; STOLL R A; TUBB G C

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20050177615	A1	20050811	US 2003441960	A	20030519	200560 B
			US 2005104810	A	20050413	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2003441960 A 20030519; US 2005104810 A 20050413

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20050177615	A1	EN	14	5	Division of application US 2003441960

Bio-information network for processing raw data from remote unit attached to human subject comprises communication server , situation analyzer, workflow instructions, treatment provider/subject database , and notification server

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - A bio-information network for use with a bio-information modem and a continuous **remote** bio-information unit attached to a human subject comprises a communication server receiving raw data; a situation analyzer parsing raw data into messages; workflow instructions...

DESCRIPTION - A bio-information network for use with a bio-information modem and a continuous **remote** bio-information unit attached to a human subject comprises a communication server receiving raw data over a communication link from the bio-information modem, wherein the raw data is gathered by the continuous **remote** bio-information unit attached to the subject and transmitted to the bio-information modem; a situation analyzer connectable to the communication server and parsing the...

...provider/subject database connectable to the situation analyzer for storing the raw data, for storing information on the human subject, treatment provider and a monitoring **personnel** monitoring the human subject, and for storing a method of **notification** predetermined by the monitoring **personnel** ; and a **notification** server connectable to the situation analyzer. When the situation analyzer determines that the action to be applied to one of the messages requires an immediate **notification** of the monitoring **personnel** , the situation analyzer will communicate the message to the **notification** server. The notification server further queries the treatment provider/subject database to determine a predetermined notification method and executes the predetermined **notification** method to communicate a message to the monitoring **personnel** .

...
...is also included for a method for using a bio-information network to process raw data received via a bio-information modem from a continuous **remote** bio-information unit attached to a human subject, comprising receiving in a communication server in the bio-information network the raw data over a communication link from the bio-information modem, wherein the raw data is gathered by the continuous **remote** bio-information unit attached to the subject and is transmitted to the bio-information modem; parsing with a situation analyzer the raw data through a...

...provider/subject database the raw data, an information on the human subject, an information on a treatment provider associated with the human subject, a predetermined **notification** method for **notifying** a monitoring **personnel** of the treatment provider associated with the human subject; and when the action to be applied to a message requires an immediate **notification** of the monitoring **personnel** , executing with a **notification** server the predetermined **notification** method to communicate a message to the monitoring **personnel** .

...
...USE - For processing raw data received via a bio-information modem from a continuous **remote** bio-information unit attached to a human subject (claimed), wherein the data includes e.g. blood oxygen, blood carbon dioxide, insulin levels, heart rate, temperature...

...ADVANTAGE - The invention provides a **remote** bio-information monitoring

system which can be passively used by the patient that can take the various measurements at selected time intervals as well as

Technology Focus

...and to workflow instructions. The situation analyzer passes each message to the alert manager. The alert manager further categorizes each message into one of several **alert** management **categories** for presentation to a monitoring person at a monitoring station. The **alert** management **categories** further comprise a review/report; a take action; a snooze alert; a log action required; and a change the status of alert. The treatment provider...

...previously received raw data; and a patient data for the human subject comprising a reading schedule, a communication schedule, a device information for the continuous **remote** bio-information unit, and a device information for the bio-information modem in communication with the continuous **remote** bio-information unit. The situation analyzer categorizes the messages into categories including an equipment alert, a communication alert, equipment maintenance, and an equipment assignment. The equipment alert includes a power up alarm from the continuous **remote** bio-information unit and an equipment failure alert. The communication alert includes a no bio-information modem communication, a no continuous **remote** bio-information unit communication, a bio-information modem missed scheduled communication, and a continuous **remote** bio-information unit missed scheduled communication. The equipment maintenance includes a scheduled maintenance, a non-scheduled maintenance and software download maintenance. The equipment assignment includes...

...for output on an LCD display of the bio-information modem. The treatment provider/subject database further comprises programs for monitoring sensors in the continuous **remote** bio-information unit. Once a sensor configuration has been assigned to the continuous **remote** bio-information unit, the treatment provider/subject database selects from the programs a set of programs necessary for the sensor configuration and downloads the set of programs to the bio-information modem, which in turn downloads the set of programs to the continuous **remote** bio-information unit. Preferred Method: The continuous **remote** bio-information unit monitoring of a human subject is done 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **REMOTE ;**
Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

A bio-information monitoring system passively monitors a patient with a **remote** portable bio-information **unit** that takes various bio-information measurements at selected time intervals as well as at random times without patient intervention. The measurements are converted to digital...

Claims:

1. A bio-information network for use with a bio-information modem and a continuous **remote** bio-information unit **attached** to a human subject, the bio-information network comprising: a communication server, wherein said communication server receives raw data over a communication link from the bio-information modem, wherein said raw data is gathered by the continuous **remote** bio-information unit attached to **the** subject and

transmitted to the bio-information modem;a situation analyzer connectable to said communication server, wherein said situation analyzer parses said raw data through...

...provider/subject database connectable to said situation analyzer for storing said raw data, for storing information on the human subject, treatment provider, and a monitoring **personnel** monitoring the human subject, and for storing a method of **notification predetermined** by said monitoring **personnel** ; anda **notification** server connectable to **said** situation analyzer, wherein when **said** situation analyzer determines that **said** action to be applied to a one of said plurality of messages requires an immediate **notification** of said monitoring **personnel** , said situation analyzer will communicate said one of said **plurality** of messages to **said notification** server, and further wherein said **notification** server queries said treatment provider/subject database to determine a predetermined notification method, and executes said predetermined notification method to communicate a one of said **plurality** of messages to said monitoring **personnel**.>

14/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0014510354 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2004-692288/200468

XRPX Acc No: N2004-548584

Dialysis installation has patient places with dialysis units, local patient and remote doctor station video terminals for controlled instruction input and monitoring

Patent Assignee: BOCK G (BOCK-I); BRAUN MEDIZINTECHNOLOGIE GMBH B (BINT); DOLGOS S (DOLG-I); MOELLER D (MOEL-I); MOLL S (MOLL-I)

Inventor: BOCK G; DOLGOS S; MOELLER D; MOLL S

Patent Family (2 patents, 2 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
DE 102004011264	A1	20040923	DE 102004011264	A	20040309	200468 B
US 20040220832	A1	20041104	US 2004797354	A	20040310	200473 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): DE 10310873 A 20030311

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
DE 102004011264	A1	DE	12	10		

Dialysis installation has patient places with dialysis units, local patient and remote doctor station video terminals for controlled instruction input and monitoring

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **REMOTE** ;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...A dialysis station including several patient places each of which is

provided with a dialyzer and a video terminal. In an internal data **network**, the video terminals are interlinked with each other **and** with a **server** including a **data base**. At a physician place, **the** treatment course **can be** followed for each patient place. If necessary, the physician may intervene and prescribe a new or changed medication appearing on the video terminal of the...

Claims:

...executed by a person, the dialysis station comprising: at least one patient place having a dialyzer, a video terminal, and an ID input device for **identifying** the medical **personnel** and at which an acknowledgment of the execution of a treatment instruction is made in that the executing person acknowledges his or her identity, the at least one patient place receiving as input information on the execution of the instruction; **a** central server **including** a data base; and at least one physician place equipped with a video terminal, said video terminals of the at least one patient place and...

14/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0014328007 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2004-515743/200449

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-828433; 2008-B11789; 2008-B91573; 2008-D50017

XRPX Acc No: N2004-408491

Lost/stolen device e.g. portable computer, identifying device for use in airport, has local computer generating alarm if information got from radio frequency identification reader matches with data associated to lost device

Patent Assignee: ELLEDGE D D (ELLE-I); MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC (MICR-N)

Inventor: ELLEDGE D D

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20040112957	A1	20040617	US 199849687	A	19980327	200449 B
			US 2003649372	A	20030826	
US 7230534	B2	20070612	US 2003649372	A	20030826	200740 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199849687 A 19980327; US 2003649372 A 20030826

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20040112957	A1	EN	9	4	Continuation of application US 199849687
					Continuation of patent US 6609656

Lost/stolen device e.g. portable computer, identifying device for use in airport, has local computer generating alarm if information got from radio frequency identification reader matches with data associated to lost device

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The system has a transmitter coupled to a lost/stolen device, for transmitting identification information to a **radio** frequency identification reader (202), when the transmitter is within a defined distance from the reader. A local computer (212) compares the

information with data associated...

...ADVANTAGE - The computer generates an alarm if the identification information matches the data associated with the lost or stolen device, to **notify personnel** stationed near the location of the reader about the status of the device, so that appropriate action can be taken...

...202 **Radio** frequency identification readers...

Title Terms.../Index Terms/Additional Words: **RADIO** ;

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...information; a receiver for receiving the identification information transmitted by the transmitter, when the transmitter is within a defined distance from the receiver; and a **computer** , **coupled** to the receiver for receiving the information from the receiver, and having a **database** for storing data associated with lost or stolen devices; wherein the computer compares the information with the data, and generates an alarm if the information indicates that the device is lost or stolen. The method includes: receiving information transmitted by a **radio** frequency identification (RFID) device, coupled to an item, when the item comes within a defined range of a receiver which receives the information; storing data...

...information; a receiver for receiving the identification information transmitted by the transmitter, when the transmitter is within a defined distance from the receiver; and a **computer** , **coupled** to the receiver for receiving the information from the receiver, and having a **database** for storing data associated with lost or stolen devices; wherein the computer compares the information with the data, and generates an alarm if the information indicates that the device is lost or stolen. The method includes: receiving information transmitted by a **radio** frequency identification (RFID) device, coupled to an item, when the item comes within a defined range of a receiver which receives the information; storing data...

Claims:

...information; a receiver which receives the identification information transmitted by the transmitter, when the transmitter is within a defined distance from the receiver; and a **computer** , **coupled** to the receiver so as to receive the information from the receiver, said **computer** having a first secure **database** which stores data associated with lost or stolen devices and which prevents unauthorized access to the data stored therein, wherein said computer compares the information...

14/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0013730409 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2003-828433/200377

Related WPI Acc No: 2004-515743; 2008-B11789; 2008-B91573; 2008-D50017

XRPX Acc No: N2003-661756

Anti-theft system for portable electronic devices, has computer that compares identification information with stored data in database and generates alarm if identification information matches some of stored data

Patent Assignee: MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC (MICR-N)

Inventor: ELLEDGE D D

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 6609656	B1	20030826	US 199849687	A	19980327	200377 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199849687 A 19980327

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 6609656	B1	EN	12	4	

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The system (200) has a receiver for receiving identification information from a transmitter (210). A **computer** (212) **coupled** to the receiver has a **database** (214) for storing data of lost or stolen devices. The **computer** compares the information with the data in the database, and generates an alarm if the information indicates that the device is lost or stolen....ADVANTAGE - The system is capable of **identifying** stolen devices and also notifies appropriate security **personnel** upon locating such devices...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...information; a receiver for receiving the identification information transmitted by the transmitter, when the transmitter is within a defined distance from the receiver; and a **computer**, **coupled** to the receiver for receiving the information from the receiver, and having a **database** for storing data associated with lost or stolen devices; wherein the computer compares the information with the data, and generates an alarm if the information indicates that the device is lost or stolen. The method includes: receiving information transmitted by a **radio** frequency identification (RFID) device, coupled to an item, when the item comes within a defined range of a receiver which receives the information; storing data...

Claims:

What is claimed is:1. A system for identifying a lost or stolen device, comprising:a first transceiver, comprising a **radio** frequency transceiver, a microcontroller, and a memory, said first transceiver coupled to a device, and which transmits identification information according to a communications protocol upon...

...and receives the identification information transmitted by the first transceiver, when the first transceiver is within a defined distance from the second transceiver; anda **computer**, **coupled** to the second transceiver so as to receive the identification information therefrom, said **computer** having a first secure **database** which stores data identifying a plurality of lost or stolen devices and which prevents unauthorized access to the data stored therein, wherein said computer compares...

14/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012808666 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-665739/200271

Related WPI Acc No: 2006-556322

XRPX Acc No: N2002-526704

Computer-implemented service provision method involves removing voice application and user service data from telephony server when requested service has been performed

Patent Assignee: SHEN L (SHEN-I); SHUMAGANATHAN U (SHUM-I); VOICEGENIE TECHNOLOGIES INC (VOIC-N)

Inventor: SHEN L; SHUMAGANATHAN U; SHUMUGANATHAN U

Patent Family (3 patents, 2 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20020093944	A1	20020718	US 2001759931	A	20010112	200271 B
CA 2340509	A1	20020712	CA 2340509	A	20010313	200271 E
US 7072328	B2	20060704	US 2001759931	A	20010112	200644 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001759931 A 20010112

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
US 20020093944	A1	EN	19	12		
CA 2340509	A1	EN				

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - A voice application is retrieved from a **remote** web site over an Internet connection (40) when an incoming call (34) is received from a user. The voice application is used to obtain service...

...ADVANTAGE - Enables telephony server to ask questions to user to determine type of service required. Enables **notification** to be sent by electronic mail to appropriate **personnel** to analyze and remedy abnormal conditions...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...A user communicates with the telephony server over a telephone communication device. The telephony server retrieves a voice application over a computer network from a **remote** web site and **uses** it to have a speech-based conversation with the user. The conversation results in obtaining service data from the user. The retrieved voice application performs...

...A user communicates with the telephony server over a telephone communication device. The telephony server retrieves a voice application over a computer network from a **remote** web site and uses it to have a **speech**-based conversation with the user. The conversation results in obtaining service data from the user. The retrieved voice application performs the requested service based upon...

Claims:

...of: receiving an incoming call from a user who is using a telephone communication device; retrieving over a computer network a voice application from a **remote** web site; using the retrieved voice application to have a speech-based **conversation** over the telephone communication device with the user to obtain service data from the user; using the retrieved voice application to perform the requested service...

...of: receiving an incoming call from a user who is using a telephone communication device; retrieving over a computer network a voice application from a **remote** web site; using the retrieved voice application to have a speech-based conversation over the telephone communication device with the user to obtain service data from the user; using the retrieved voice application **to** perform the requested service based upon the user-provided service data; and after performing the requested service, the voice application and the user service data are removed from the telephony server; wherein a voice application request is transmitted to the **remote** web site over a computer network, wherein the web site selects a voice markup language program based upon the request and provides the selected voice markup language program to **the** telephony **server**; wherein the provided voice markup language program interacts by **a** speech-based conversation with **the user**; wherein the web site includes a **database** that stores data about voice applications in accordance with a predetermined voice application taxonomy, wherein the web site retrieves voice application data based upon the...

14/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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0012677749 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-528100/200256

XRPX Acc No: N2002-418102

Failure detecting method in cell phone network, involves storing events captured by passing downloaded data, which are analyzed with respect to predetermined event-to-failure mapping scheme

Patent Assignee: BELLSOUTH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORP (BELL-N); MARTIN D E (MART-I)

Inventor: MARTIN D E

Patent Family (6 patents, 98 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2002047406	A2	20020613	WO 2001US46283	A	20011206	200256 B
US 20010036825	A1	20011101	US 2000729720	A	20001206	200256 E
AU 200239498	A	20020618	AU 200239498	A	20011206	200262 E
EP 1340387	A2	20030903	EP 2001987263	A	20011206	200365 E
			WO 2001US46283	A	20011206	
US 6785541	B2	20040831	US 2000729720	A	20001206	200457 E
AU 2002239498	A8	20051013	AU 2002239498	A	20011206	200611 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000729720 A 20001206

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2002047406	A2	EN	20	3	

National Designated States, Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY

BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ
NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN
YU ZA ZM ZW

Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH
GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 200239498 A EN Based on OPI patent WO 2002047406

EP 1340387 A2 EN PCT Application WO 2001US46283

Based on OPI patent WO 2002047406

Regional Designated States, Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

AU 2002239498 A8 EN Based on OPI patent WO 2002047406

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

A method and system for detecting failures in a wireless communications **network**. A **computer** is **programmed** to **remotely** access a platform, **such** as a **network** switch or **database**, that stores data **indicative** of the performance of the wireless communications **network** infrastructure. The **computer** **downloads** the data, **parses** the data to extract wireless communications **network** events such as dropped calls, noise or lack of audio, sorts the events, and passes the events through an event-to-failure mapping module to...

...A method and system for detecting failures in a wireless communications **network**. A **computer** is programmed to **remotely** access a **platform**, **such as** a **network** switch or **database**, that stores data indicative of **the** performance of **the** wireless communications **network** infrastructure. The **computer** downloads the data, parses the **data** to extract **wireless** communications **network** events such as dropped calls, noise or lack of audio, sorts the events, and passes the events through an event-to-failure mapping module to...

...A method and system for detecting failures in a wireless communications **network**. A **computer** is programmed to **remotely** access a platform, **such as** a **network** switch or **database**, that stores data **indicative** of the performance of the wireless **communications network** infrastructure. **The computer** downloads the data, parses the data to extract wireless communications **network** events **such as** dropped calls, noise or lack of audio, sorts the events, and passes the events through an event-to-failure mapping module to identify probable network component failures. Data is preferably analyzed over periods of less than **24** hours. The probable failures are preferably reported to network operations **personnel** who can then resolve the failures on a more timely basis...

...A method and system for detecting failures in a wireless communications **network**. A **computer** is programmed to **remotely** access a platform, **such as** a **network** switch or **database**, that stores **data** indicative of the performance of **the** wireless communications **network** infrastructure. The **computer** **downloads** the data, **parses** the data to extract wireless communications **network** events **such as** dropped **calls**, noise or **lack** of audio, sorts the events, and passes the events through an event-to-failure mapping module to identify probable network component failures. Data is preferably analyzed over periods of less than 24 hours. The probable

failures **are** preferably reported to network operations **personnel** who can then resolve the failures on a more timely basis...

Claims:

14/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012652469 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-502009/200254

XRPX Acc No: N2002-397369

Automated document drafting system for legal films, company, has transmission device to forward selected document model provided with selected terms and conditions to client

Patent Assignee: GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE)

Inventor: ARMSTRONG R K; ROWLEY D A

Patent Family (4 patents, 29 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
EP 1211607	A2	20020605	EP 2001309787	A	20011121	200254 B
JP 2002197076	A	20020712	JP 2001355431	A	20011121	200261 E
KR 2002039630	A	20020527	KR 200172295	A	20011120	200275 E
CZ 200103781	A3	20030618	CZ 20013781	A	20011019	200347 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000718079 A 20001121

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
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EP 1211607	A2	EN	11	1		
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Regional Designated States,Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR

IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

JP 2002197076	A	JA	9			
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Alerting Abstract ...reliable decentralized access to document files. Reduces risk generally associated with document drafting by providing standardized common and desired terms and conditions. Enables access through **network** facilitating access from **remote** place. Provides security by protecting drafting system with password. Updates **client** information in **database** . Enables saving processes for inserting date and time of revision. Identifies the person who has drafted, modified and reviewed the document. Enables **notifying** appropriate **personnel** to approve the changes made in the document. Provides e-mail capability and e-mail tracking of documents. Compiles records of documents to be drafted ...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

14/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0010983038 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2001-607559/200169

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-370804; 2003-403558; 2005-580685; 2005-637556;
2007-582888; 2007-635221

XRPX Acc No: N2001-453531

Biometric sensing apparatus for verifying identity of individuals, has processor connected to piezoelectric ceramic sensor, that outputs data representing fingerprint pattern

Patent Assignee: CROSS MATCH TECHNOLOGIES INC (CROS-N); JONES D E (JONE-I); SCOTT W G (SCOT-I)

Inventor: JONES D E; SCOTT W G

Patent Family (17 patents, 94 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	
WO 2001071648	A2	20010927	WO 2001US9187	A	20010323	200169	B
AU 200145936	A	20011003	AU 200145936	A	20010323	200210	E
US 20020053857	A1	20020509	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200235	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
EP 1266346	A2	20021218	EP 2001918918	A	20010323	200301	E
			WO 2001US9187	A	20010323		
KR 2002089403	A	20021129	KR 2002712405	A	20020919	200322	E
JP 2003527906	W	20030924	JP 2001569750	A	20010323	200365	E
			WO 2001US9187	A	20010323		
US 20040016298	A1	20040129	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200413	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
			US 2003622707	A	20030721		
US 20040017132	A1	20040129	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200413	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
			US 2003622583	A	20030721		
US 6720712	B2	20040413	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200425	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
US 20040140735	A1	20040722	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200449	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
			US 2003628288	A	20030729		
US 6812621	B2	20041102	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200472	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
			US 2003622583	A	20030721		
US 6844660	B2	20050118	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200506	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
			US 2003622707	A	20030721		
US 20050225212	A1	20051013	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200567	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
			US 2003628288	A	20030729		
			US 2005149232	A	20050610		
US 20060238077	A1	20061026	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200671	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		
			US 2001815250	A	20010323		
			US 2003622707	A	20030721		
			US 2004978530	A	20041102		
US 7141918	B2	20061128	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200680	E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512		

			US 2001815250	A	20010323	
			US 2003622707	A	20030721	
			US 2004978530	A	20041102	
US 20070132342	A1	20070614	US 2000191547	P	20000323	200741 E
			US 2000203799	P	20000512	
			US 2001815250	A	20010323	
			US 2003622707	A	20030721	
			US 2004978530	A	20041102	
			US 2006604885	A	20061128	
KR 2008030672	A	20080404	WO 2001US9187	A	20010323	200870 E
			KR 2002712405	A	20020919	
			KR 2008704062	A	20080220	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000191547 P 20000323; US 2000203799 P 20000512; US 2001815250 A 20010323; US 2003622583 A 20030721; US 2003622707 A 20030721; US 2003628288 A 20030729; US 2004978530 A 20041102; US 2005149232 A 20050610; US 2006604885 A 20061128

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
WO 2001071648	A2	EN	85	39		
National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW						
AU 200145936	A	EN				Based on OPI patent WO 2001071648
US 20020053857	A1	EN				Related to Provisional US 2000191547
						Related to Provisional US 2000203799
EP 1266346	A2	EN				PCT Application WO 2001US9187
						Based on OPI patent WO 2001071648
Regional Designated States,Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR						
JP 2003527906	W	JA	97			PCT Application WO 2001US9187
						Based on OPI patent WO 2001071648
US 20040016298	A1	EN				Related to Provisional US 2000191547
						Related to Provisional US 2000203799
						Division of application US 2001815250
US 20040017132	A1	EN				Related to Provisional US 2000191547
						Related to Provisional US 2000203799
						Division of application US 2001815250
US 6720712	B2	EN				Related to Provisional US 2000191547
						Related to Provisional US 2000203799
US 20040140735	A1	EN				Related to Provisional US 2000191547
						Related to Provisional US 2000203799
						Division of application US 2001815250
						Division of patent US 6720712
US 6812621	B2	EN				Related to Provisional US 2000191547
						Related to Provisional US 2000203799
						Division of application US 2001815250
						Division of patent US 6720712

US 6844660	B2	EN	Related to Provisional US 2000191547 Related to Provisional US 2000203799 Division of application US 2001815250
US 20050225212	A1	EN	Related to Provisional US 2000191547 Related to Provisional US 2000203799 Division of application US 2001815250
2003628288			Continuation of application US
US 20060238077	A1	EN	Division of patent US 6720712 Related to Provisional US 2000191547 Related to Provisional US 2000203799 Division of application US 2001815250 Continuation of application US
2003622707			Division of patent US 6720712
US 7141918	B2	EN	Continuation of patent US 6844660 Related to Provisional US 2000191547 Related to Provisional US 2000203799 Division of application US 2001815250
2003622707			Continuation of application US
US 20070132342	A1	EN	Division of patent US 6720712 Continuation of patent US 6844660 Related to Provisional US 2000191547 Related to Provisional US 2000203799 Division of application US 2001815250
2003622707			Continuation of application US
2004978530			Continuation of application US
KR 2008030672	A	KO	Division of patent US 6720712 Continuation of patent US 6844660 Continuation of patent US 7141918 PCT Application WO 2001US9187 Division of application KR 2002712405
			Based on OPI patent WO 2001071648

Alerting Abstract ...obtaining biometric information such as fingerprint to verify the identity of individual. Also for controlling data access, law enforcement, electronic commerce, financial transaction security, for **tracking** employee's time and attendance, controlling access to legal, **personnel** and medical records, transportation security, e-mail signatures, controlling use of credit cards and ATM cards, **file** security, **computer network** security and alarm control...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...coupled to the sensor are presented. In an embodiment, the present

invention involves placing a portion of a biological object such as a finger, thumb, **palm** or foot of the individual proximate to piezo ceramic elements of the sensor and generating an output signal with the sensor that is representative of ...coupled to the sensor are presented. In an embodiment, the present invention involves placing a portion of a biological object such as a finger, thumb, **palm** or foot of the individual proximate to piezo ceramic elements of the sensor and generating an output signal with the sensor that is representative of at least one feature of th
...

Claims:

14/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0010724537 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2001-336063/200136

XRPX Acc No: N2001-242583

Intelligent anti-theft system, uses a magnetic tag on an item and a smart card for disabling theft detector

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); LENOVO PTE LTD
(LENO-N)

Inventor: SCHROTT A G; STEINMETZ M J; VON GUTFELD R J; WARD J P

Patent Family (2 patents, 2 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
CA 2302075	A1	20001107	CA 2302075	A	20000324	200136 B
US 7015790	B1	20060321	US 1999306510	A	19990507	200621 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999306510 A 19990507

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
CA 2302075	A1	EN	10	4	

Alerting Abstract DESCRIPTION - The EAS device comprises an acousto-magnetic tag, or low frequency tag having frequency in the range of 100 Hz to 1000 Hz, or **radio** frequency tag. The security path includes a gate for interrogating the EAS device, and the gate includes a reader built integrally into it. **Computer** (20) **coupled** to the reader contains a **database** including information regarding the authorized user. AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is made for method of preventing theft of an object item
...

...ADVANTAGE - Invention provides fast, reliable **tracking** of **personnel** carrying objects (computers) into/out of an area. Legitimate user can easily disable an interrogation device upon presentation of suitable credentials such as smart card...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

14/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0010717026 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2001-327915/200134

XPX Acc No: N2001-235958

Monitoring method for performance of web-based transactional server involves displaying performance data separately for each multiple attributes assigned to computers

Patent Assignee: LANDAN A (LAND-I); MERCURY INTERACTIVE CORP (MERC-N)

Inventor: LANDAN A

Patent Family (8 patents, 93 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2001016753	A2	20010308	WO 2000US24303	A	20000831	200134 B
AU 200071123	A	20010326	AU 200071123	A	20000831	200137 E
EP 1214657	A2	20020619	EP 2000959879	A	20000831	200240 E
			WO 2000US24303	A	20000831	
US 6449739	B1	20020910	US 1999151824	P	19990901	200263 E
			US 2000484686	A	20000117	
US 20020184575	A1	20021205	US 1999151824	P	19990901	200301 E
			US 2000484686	A	20000117	
			US 2002161460	A	20020531	
JP 2003508849	W	20030304	WO 2000US24303	A	20000831	200319 E
			JP 2001520640	A	20000831	
US 6564342	B2	20030513	US 1999151824	P	19990901	200335 E
			US 2000484686	A	20000117	
			US 2002161460	A	20020531	
AU 763468	B	20030724	AU 200071123	A	20000831	200355 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999151824 P 19990901; US 2000484686 A 20000117; US 2002161460 A 20020531

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2001016753	A2	EN	44	20	
National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
AU 200071123	A	EN			Based on OPI patent WO 2001016753
EP 1214657	A2	EN			PCT Application WO 2000US24303
					Based on OPI patent WO 2001016753
Regional Designated States,Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
US 6449739	B1	EN			Related to Provisional US 1999151824
US 20020184575	A1	EN			Related to Provisional US 1999151824
					Continuation of application US 2000484686
JP 2003508849	W	JA	69		PCT Application WO 2000US24303
					Based on OPI patent WO 2001016753
US 6564342	B2	EN			Related to Provisional US 1999151824
					Continuation of application US 2000484686
					Continuation of patent US 6449739
AU 763468	B	EN			Previously issued patent AU 200071123

Alerting Abstract ...the ability to flexibly select the computers to be used for monitoring purpose, and to use actual end user computers for monitoring. Enables users to **remotely** set up monitoring sessions using an ordinary web browser. **Facilitates** task of isolating and correcting attribute-dependent performance problems due to the ability to monitor the performance data according to the operator-specified attributes. Allows...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...controller (34). As each agent computer (40) executes a testcase, it reports the execution results (performance data) in real-time to a web-based reports **server** (36) which stores **the** results in a centralized **database** (42). The performance **data** may include, for example, **server** response times, screen **display** sequences for failed transactions, measured segment delays along **network** paths, and identifiers of "broken" web site links. Authorized personnel can access the reports server (36) using a standard web browser to view the collected performance data via a...

...agent computers (40), including periodic schedules that provide for continuous or near-continuous monitoring of the transactional server (30). In addition, the user can specify **alert conditions** which cause **personnel** to be immediately notified (e.g., by pager) of problems. The controller (34) and the reports server (36) also provide functions for allowing the user to...

...that are dispatched to the agent computers using a controller component ("controller"). As each agent computer executes a testcase, it reports the execution results (performance **data**) in real-time to a web-based reports **server** which stores the results in a centralized **database** . The **performance** data may include, for example, **server** response **times** , screen display sequences for failed transactions, measured **segment** delays along **network** paths, and identifiers of "broken" web site links. Authorized **personnel** can access the reports **server** using a standard web browser to view the collected performance data via a series of customizable reports. Using the controller, the user can also assign...

...to the agent computers, including periodic schedules that provide for continuous or near-continuous monitoring of the transactional server. In addition, the user can specify **alert conditions** which cause personnel to be immediately notified (e. g ., by pager) of problems. The controller and the reports server also provide functions for allowing the user to monitor the operation of the transactional server according...a controller (34). As each agent computer (40) executes a testcase, it reports the execution results (performance data) in real-time to a web-based **reports server** (36) which stores the results in a centralized **database** (42). The performance data may include, for example, **server response** times, screen display sequences for failed transactions, measured **segment** delays along **network** paths, and identifiers of "broken" **web** site links. Authorized personnel can access the reports **server** (36) using a **standard**

web browser to view the collected performance data via a series of customizable reports. **Using** the controller (34), the user can also assign testcase execution schedules to the agent computers (40), including periodic schedules that provide for continuous or near-continuous monitoring of the transactional server (30). In addition, the user can specify **alert conditions** which cause personnel to be immediately notified (e.g., by pager) of problems. The controller (34) and **the reports** server (36) also provide functions for allowing the user to monitor the operation of the transactional server (30) according to the attributes of the agent...

Claims:

14/3,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0010672809 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2001-281637/200129

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-548763

XRPX Acc No: N2001-200834

Alert message system for attaching an advertisement to a Short Message Service (SMS) message for wireless transmission uses server to see if there is enough space for advertisement and generates it and appends it to alert message

Patent Assignee: CHERN V (CHER-I); LEAP WIRELESS INT INC (LEAP-N);

NEOPOINT INC (NEOP-N); SON W Y (SONW-I)

Inventor: CHERN V; KEVIN T; SON W Y; THORNTON K; VINCENT C

Patent Family (7 patents, 93 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2001022748	A1	20010329	WO 2000US24577	A	20000906	200129 B
AU 200071228	A	20010424	AU 200071228	A	20000906	200141 E
US 6381465	B1	20020430	US 1999384686	A	19990827	200235 E
			US 1999399376	A	19990920	
EP 1249140	A1	20021016	EP 2000960003	A	20000906	200276 E
			WO 2000US24577	A	20000906	
US 20030060211	A1	20030327	US 1999237552	A	19990126	200325 NCE
			US 1999384686	A	19990827	
MX 2002003085	A1	20030801	WO 2000US24577	A	20000906	200464 E
			MX 20023085	A	20020320	
MX 226846	B	20050322	WO 2000US24577	A	20000906	200568 E
			MX 20023085	A	20020320	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999384686 A 19990827; US 1999399376 A 19990920

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
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WO 2001022748	A1	EN	51	17		
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National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200071228	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 2001022748
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US 6381465	B1	EN	C-I-P of application	US 1999384686
EP 1249140	A1	EN	PCT Application	WO 2000US24577
			Based on OPI patent	WO 2001022748
Regional Designated States,Original:			AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR	
IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI				
US 20030060211	A1	EN	C-I-P of application	US 1999237552
MX 2002003085	A1	ES	PCT Application	WO 2000US24577
			Based on OPI patent	WO 2001022748
MX 226846	B	ES	PCT Application	WO 2000US24577
			Based on OPI patent	WO 2001022748

Alerting Abstract ...NOVELTY - The wireless device sends a monitor request to a **remote** server and when conditions are met the system uses the server to determine if there is sufficient space for an advertisement and if there is...

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

A monitoring and alert system includes a wireless device that sends a monitoring request (804) to a **remote** server. When the **conditions** specified by the monitoring message request are met (808), the server generates an SMS alert message. The server determines (810) the maximum length in characters of...

...and receiving communications across a wireless communication network, a position-determination device for determining the location of the wireless device, and an Internet browser. A **remote** server communicates with the wireless device. The server **receives** the location data from the wireless device over the network and maintains a web page listing information service options. The information service options are accessible...

...A monitoring and alert system includes a wireless device that sends a monitoring request to a **remote** server. When the conditions specified by the monitoring request **are** met, the server generates an SMS alert message. The server determines the maximum length in characters of the SMS message and whether there is sufficient...

...A monitoring and alert system includes a wireless device that sends a monitoring request (804) to a **remote** server. When the **conditions** specified by the monitoring message request are met (808), **the** server generates an SMS alert message. The server determines (810) the maximum length in characters of the SMS message and whether there is sufficient space remaining (816)...

Claims:

...for determining a location of the wireless device and providing location data indicative of the location to the wireless device, and an Internet browser; a **remote** server in communication with the wireless device **over** the network, wherein the **server** receives the location data from the wireless **device** over the network and maintains a web page listing information **service** options that are accessible to and selectable by the wireless device via the browser; and a **database** in communication with the **server**, the server retrieving information from the database based on the location data provided by the wireless device and based on a selected

service option, and...

...a requesting device comprising a transmitter for sending a monitoring request and a receiver for receiving an alert message via a wireless communication network;a **remote** server in communication with the requesting device over the network, wherein the server receives the monitoring request from the **requesting** device and monitors for conditions specified by the requesting device in the monitoring request and, when the conditions are met, generates an Short Message Service...

14/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0009935485 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2000-236616/200020

XRPX Acc No: N2000-177378

Distributed biometric identification system and architecture for rapidly identifying individuals using fingerprint and photographic data

Patent Assignee: RAYTHEON CO (RAYT)

Inventor: ANNULIS J M; CHU K; MCCOY M

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 6018739	A	20000125	US 1997857112	A	19970515	200020 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1997857112 A 19970515

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
US 6018739	A	EN	25	3		

Alerting Abstract ...each contain subsystems that cooperate to provide personnel identification services to users of the system (30). The distributed biometric identification system is designed to rapidly **identify personnel** based on the use of biometric i.e. fingerprint or photograph or other unique identification data.

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Original Abstracts:

...workstations each contain subsystems that cooperate to provide personnel identification services to users of the system. The distributed biometric identification system is designed to rapidly **identify personnel** based on the use of biometric (i.e., fingerprint or photograph) or other unique identification data. The system is an integrated, front-end automated fingerprint...

Claims:

Claim 2. A distributed biometric identification system for identifying individuals, comprising:a plurality of client workstations;a server **remotely** located from the client workstations comprising:a **transaction** management subsystem;a fingerprint database for storing fingerprint minutiae of individuals of interest to users of the system;a

matching controller subsystem having a benefit...

...asylum matching subsystem and interfacing with the transaction management subsystem and the fingerprint database for matching fingerprints of individuals to fingerprints stored in the fingerprint **database** ;an **image** storage and retrieval subsystem for storing and retrieving compressed fingerprint images **and** photographic images of individuals; anda communications **network** interconnecting the **client** workstations to the **server** ;wherein the **client** workstations and the **server** cooperate to compare **fingerprints** of an **individual** against previously obtained **fingerprints** stored in the fingerprint **database** , and to store, **update** , and retrieve fingerprints and photographic images associated with the individuals previously stored in the image storage and retrieval subsystem for comparison with fingerprint data and...

14/3,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0009252961

WPI ACC NO: 1999-180572/199915

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-579224

XRPX Acc No: N1999-132622

Real-time airport surface traffic data management system

Patent Assignee: NASA US NAT AERO & SPACE ADMIN (USAS)

Inventor: GIBSON J; GIBSON J S; GLASS B J; IVERSON D L; MCDERMOTT W J;

REISMAN R J; SPIRKOVSKA L

Patent Family (4 patents, 80 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 1999008251	A1	19990218	WO 1998US16710	A	19980810	199915 B
AU 199887802	A	19990301	AU 199887802	A	19980810	199928 E
US 6161097	A	20001212	US 1997908105	A	19970811	200067 E
			US 199890812	A	19980604	
US 6278965	B1	20010821	US 199890812	A	19980604	200165 E
			US 1998131560	A	19980810	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1997908105 A 19970811; US 199890812 A 19980604; US 1998131560 A 19980810; WO 1998US16710 A 19980810

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 1999008251	A1	EN	72	7	
National Designated States,Original: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
AU 199887802	A	EN			Based on OPI patent WO 1999008251
US 6161097	A	EN			C-I-P of application US 1997908105
US 6278965	B1	EN	30		C-I-P of application US 199890812 C-I-P of patent US 6161097

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Claims:

...expert executive subsystem responsible for the tasks comprising: controlling other subsystems, starting and shutting down processes at scheduled times, monitoring system components for error and **warning conditions**, **notifying** system support **personnel** of **detected** system errors, and recovering **from system failures**; (b) an **information** subsystem, **capable** of data fusion, responsible for the tasks comprising: integrating other subsystems, communicating traffic raw input data to a prediction subsystem, providing inter-process management and...

...and from said integrated subsystems, processing data fed back from said prediction subsystem, and providing system housekeeping; (c) an input data management subsystem for providing **input** data to said information subsystem; (d) said **prediction** subsystem for integrating said traffic raw input data from said information subsystem, **real - time monitoring** of the **actual** airport or other facility performance, predicting the occurrence of selected events based **on said traffic** raw input **data** and **actual** said airport or other facility performance, and iteratively feeding said **prediction** data back to said information subsystem; **and** (e) a client interface subsystem for providing user interface interactions **to** the system...

14/3,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0006908324 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 1994-303249/199437

XRPX Acc No: N1994-238271

Medical alert distribution system - filters information from in-bound information source, which is manipulated in host computer in accordance with selection and limit parameters from remote subscriber device

Patent Assignee: METRIPLEX INC (METR-N)

Inventor: MILLER J M; MILLER M J; STUTMAN P S

Patent Family (3 patents, 23 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 1994020916	A1	19940915	WO 1994IB52	A	19940309	199437 B
AU 199462187	A	19940926	AU 199462187	A	19940309	199503 E
US 5576952	A	19961119	US 199328333	A	19930309	199701 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199328333 A 19930309

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
WO 1994020916	A1	EN	46			
National Designated States,Original: AU BR CA CN JP KR						
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU						
MC NL PT SE						
AU 199462187	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 1994020916
US 5576952	A	EN	23	13		

Original Publication Data by Authority

Argentina

Assignee name & address:

Claims:

...storing selection and limit parameters, provided by the authorized user from a remote location, as a first database, said limit parameters including an initial limit **and** an incremental limit;</br>(B) means for selectively filtering the inbound information records in response to said selection and limit parameters, said means for selectively filtering...

[Insert]

V. Additional Resources Searched

No additional resources were searched.